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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CORRINO HOLDINGS LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

FACEBOOK, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 2:18-cv-8541

**COMPLAINT FOR PATENT
INFRINGEMENT**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 **COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

2 1. Plaintiff Corrino Holdings LLC (“Corrino” or “Plaintiff”) hereby
3 asserts the following claims for patent infringement against Defendant Facebook,
4 Inc. (“Facebook” or “Defendant”), and alleges as follows:

5 **SUMMARY**

6 2. Corrino owns United States Patent Nos. 6,353,398, 7,843,331,
7 7,982,599, 7,525,450, 7,847,685, 7,716,149, 7,958,104, 9,262,533, and 9,767,164
8 (collectively, the “Patents-in-Suit”).

9 3. Facebook infringes the Corrino Patents-in-Suit by implementing,
10 without authorization, Corrino’s proprietary technologies in a number of its
11 commercial products and services, including, *inter alia*, the Facebook mobile
12 application and www.facebook.com website, which are marketed, offered and
13 distributed to users of mobile and other devices throughout the United States,
14 including in this District.

15 4. By this action, Corrino seeks to obtain compensation for the harm
16 Corrino has suffered as a result of Facebook’s unauthorized implementation of
17 Corrino’s patented technologies.

18 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

19 5. This is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent
20 laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*

21 6. Facebook has infringed and continues to infringe, has induced and
22 continues to induce infringement of, and has contributed to and continues to
23 contribute to infringement of at least one or more claims of Corrino’s Patents-in-
24 Suit at least by making, using, selling, and/or offering to sell its products and
25 services for mobile and other devices in the United States, including in this District.

26 7. Corrino is the legal owner by assignment of the Patents-in-Suit, which
27 were duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office
28 (“USPTO”). Corrino seeks monetary damages for Facebook’s infringement of the

1 Patents-in-Suit.

2 **THE PARTIES**

3 8. Plaintiff Corrino Holdings LLC is a Texas limited liability company
4 with its principal place of business at 17330 Preston Road, Suite 200, Dallas, Texas
5 75252. Corrino is the owner of intellectual property rights at issue in this action.

6 9. On information and belief, Defendant Facebook, Inc. is a Delaware
7 corporation with a principal place of business at 1 Hacker Way, Menlo Park,
8 California 94025. On information and belief, Facebook maintains at least one
9 office in this District at 12777 West Jefferson Boulevard, Los Angeles, California
10 90066. On information and belief, Facebook also operates and owns the website
11 located at www.facebook.com and markets, offers, and distributes its website
12 services and applications, such as the Facebook mobile application, throughout the
13 United States, including in this District.

14 10. On information and belief, Facebook directly and/or indirectly
15 develops, designs, manufactures, distributes, markets, offers to sell and/or sells
16 infringing products and services in the United States, including in the Central
17 District of California, and otherwise purposefully directs infringing activities to this
18 District in connection with its products and services.

19 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

20 11. As this is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent
21 laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, this Court has subject matter
22 jurisdiction over the matters asserted herein under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

23 12. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Facebook, in part because
24 Facebook does continuous and systematic business in this District, including by
25 providing infringing products and services to the residents of the Central District of
26 California that Facebook knew would be used within this District, and by soliciting
27 business from the residents of the Central District of California. For example,
28 Facebook is subject to personal jurisdiction in this Court because, *inter alia*, and on

1 information and belief, Facebook has a regular and established place of business at
2 its offices in the Central District of California (and elsewhere in the State of
3 California), and directly and through agents regularly does, solicits, and transacts
4 business in the Central District of California (and elsewhere in the State of
5 California), including, for example, through its www.facebook.com website and
6 mobile application, which are marketed, offered, and distributed to and utilized by
7 users of mobile and other devices in this District and throughout the State of
8 California.

9 13. In particular, Facebook has committed and continues to commit acts
10 of infringement in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271, and has made, used, marketed,
11 distributed, offered for sale, sold, and/or imported infringing products in the State
12 of California, including in this District, and engaged in infringing conduct within
13 and directed at or from this District. For example, Facebook has purposefully and
14 voluntarily placed its website and mobile application into the stream of commerce
15 with the expectation that such an infringing website and mobile application will be
16 used in this District. Facebook's infringing website and mobile application have
17 been and continue to be distributed to and used in this District. Facebook's acts
18 cause and have caused injury to Corrino, including within this District.

19 14. Venue is proper in this District under the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §§
20 1391 and 1400(b) at least because a substantial part of the events or omissions
21 giving rise to the claims occurred in this District, and because Facebook has
22 committed acts of infringement in this District and has a regular and established
23 place of business in this District.

24 PATENTS-IN-SUIT

25 The '398 Patent

26 15. U.S. Patent No. 6,353,398 ("the '398 Patent") is entitled "System for
27 dynamically pushing information to a user utilizing global positioning system," and
28 was issued on March 5, 2002. A true and correct copy of the '398 Patent is attached

1 as Exhibit A.

2 16. The '398 Patent was filed on October 22, 1999 as U.S. Patent
3 Application No. 09/426,065.

4 17. Corrino is the owner of all rights, title, and interest in and to the '398
5 Patent, with the full and exclusive right to bring suit to enforce the '398 Patent,
6 including the right to recover for past infringement.

7 18. The '398 Patent is valid and enforceable under United States Patent
8 Laws.

9 19. The '398 Patent recognized problems with conventional global
10 positioning system ("GPS") technology. For instance, the '398 Patent recognized
11 that, while conventional GPS technology could provide users with "location and
12 directional information, more specific and detailed information related to the
13 location is often needed." Exhibit A at 1:21-24.

14 20. In this regard, the '398 Patent discloses, among other things, that "[a]
15 more powerful system is therefore necessary to provide mobile users with specific
16 information relating to the point in time the user is at a specific location." *Id.* at
17 1:34-37. In other words, the '398 Patent recognized that, because of the
18 shortcomings of conventional GPS technology, "it would be desirable for a system
19 which can provide relevant information to location-specific users at relevant points
20 in time." *Id.* at 1:39-41. The claimed inventions of the '398 Patent involve such a
21 system. The '398 Patent also discloses that "[t]his type of system is currently not
22 provided for with conventional systems." *Id.* at 1:37-38.

23 **The Inventions Claimed in the '398 Patent Improved Technology &**
24 **Were Not Well-Understood, Routine, or Conventional**

25 21. Given the state of the art at the time of the inventions of the '398
26 Patent, including the deficiencies in global positioning systems of the time, the
27 inventive concepts of the '398 Patent cannot be considered to be conventional, well-
28 understood, or routine. *See, e.g.,* Exhibit A at 1:15-41. The '398 Patent discloses,

1 among other things, an unconventional solution to problems arising in the context
2 of GPS-based information delivery systems, namely, that such systems did not
3 provide specific and detailed information relating to the point in time that a user
4 was at a particular geographic location. *See, e.g., id.* at 1:34-41 (“A more powerful
5 system is . . . necessary to provide mobile users with specific information relating
6 to the point in time the user is at a specific location. This type of system is currently
7 not provided for with conventional systems.”).

8 22. The ‘398 Patent offered an unconventional, technological solution to
9 such problems resulting in a more powerful location-based information delivery
10 system than existing GPS-based information delivery systems. *See, e.g., id.* In
11 particular, the ‘398 Patent provided an unconventional architecture comprising an
12 information delivery system located remotely from users’ hand-held mobile
13 devices, in which the information delivery system comprised a system for
14 monitoring the geographic position of such mobile devices and a directed
15 information system for linking relevant information to mobile devices associated
16 with a particular geographic region and facilitating the delivery of the relevant
17 information to devices when located in the particular geographic region. *See, e.g.,*
18 Exhibit A at 2:53-3:33; Claims 1, 7, 8.

19 23. Indeed, it was not well-understood, routine, or conventional at the time
20 of the invention of the ‘398 Patent to have a “directed information system”
21 configured to (i) link information related to specific location of users’ mobile
22 devices, (ii) access a database comprising region-specific information, and (iii)
23 employ push technology to deliver region-specific information to users’ mobile
24 devices. *See* Claims 1, 7, 8. Moreover, it was not well-understood, routine, or
25 conventional at the time of the invention of the ‘398 Patent to have a “directed
26 information system” configured to employ push technology to deliver information
27 at points in time when users’ mobile devices are located within a specific region
28 related to that information. *See* Claims 7, 8. Further yet, it was not well-

1 understood, routine, or conventional at the time of the invention of the ‘398 Patent
2 to have a system configured to (i) detect movement of users’ mobile devices and
3 (ii) employ push technology to deliver information to users’ mobile devices, such
4 that (a) information is pushed to a user’s mobile device in a first geographical region
5 associated with a first storage data section as the user moves within a predetermined
6 distance of the first geographical region, and (b) information is pushed to the user’s
7 mobile device in a second geographical region associated with a second storage
8 data section as the user moves from the first geographical region to within a
9 predetermined distance of the second geographical region. *See* Claim 10. These
10 are just exemplary reasons why the inventions claimed in the ‘398 Patent were not
11 well-understood, routine, or conventional at the time of the invention of the ‘398
12 Patent.

13 24. Additionally, the ‘398 Patent’s more powerful location-based
14 information delivery system improved the user interface of electronics devices
15 (*e.g.*, mobile devices) in that a user would be presented with “relevant visual
16 information related to a particular region at a particular point in time.” Exhibit A
17 at 3:20-22. In other words, the ‘398 Patent’s specific improvement over existing
18 technology resulted in a user’s electronics device displaying particular information
19 that is most relevant to a user at a given point in time.

20 25. Consistent with the problems addressed being rooted in GPS-based
21 information delivery systems, the ‘398 Patent’s solutions naturally are also rooted
22 in that same technology that cannot be performed solely with pen and paper or in
23 the human mind. Indeed, using pen and paper or a human mind would ignore the
24 stated purpose of the ‘398 Patent and the problem it was specifically designed to
25 address. Doing so would also run counter to the inventors’ detailed description of
26 the inventions and the language of the claims and be a practical impossibility.
27 Likewise, at least because the ‘398 Patent’s claimed solutions address problems
28 rooted in GPS-based information delivery systems, these solutions are not merely

1 drawn to longstanding human activities.

2 **The ‘331 Patent**

3 26. U.S. Patent No. 7,843,331 (“the ‘331 Patent”) is entitled “System for
4 dynamically pushing information to a user utilizing global positioning system,” and
5 was issued on November 30, 2010. A true and correct copy of the ‘331 Patent is
6 attached as Exhibit B.

7 27. The ‘331 Patent was filed on April 15, 2004 as U.S. Patent Application
8 No. 10/824,962, which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/523,022,
9 filed on March 10, 2000, and now U.S. Patent No. 6,741,188, which is a
10 continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/426,065, filed October 22,
11 1999, and now the ‘398 Patent.

12 28. Corrino is the owner of all rights, title, and interest in and to the ‘331
13 Patent, with the full and exclusive right to bring suit to enforce the ‘331 Patent,
14 including the right to recover for past infringement.

15 29. The ‘331 Patent is valid and enforceable under United States Patent
16 Laws.

17 30. Corrino incorporates by reference and re-alleges the foregoing
18 paragraph numbers 19-25 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

19 31. Like the inventions claimed in the ‘398 Patent—a parent to the ‘331
20 Patent—the inventions claimed in the ‘331 Patent were not well-understood,
21 routine, or conventional.

22 32. Indeed, it was not well-understood, routine, or conventional at the time
23 of the invention of the ‘331 Patent to have a system configured to initiate the
24 transmission of information to a user’s communications device if the
25 communications device’s indicated geographic position changes from a first
26 position that is greater than a predefined distance from a geographic region
27 associated with an information source to a second position that is within a
28 predefined distance from a geographic region associated with the information

1 source. *See* Claims 1, 11, 21. Moreover, it was not well-understood, routine, or
2 conventional at the time of the invention of the ‘331 Patent to have a system
3 configured to (i) maintain an index of information sources, each of which is
4 associated with at least one geographic region and a demographic code, and (ii)
5 initiate the transmission of the information to the user’s communications device in
6 which the source of that information is associated with a demographic code
7 associated with the communications device. *See* Claims 7, 17. Further yet, it was
8 not well-understood, routine, or conventional at the time of the invention of the
9 ‘331 Patent to have a system configured to initiate the transmission of the
10 information to the user’s communications device in which the information is based
11 on the day and time that the communications device’s geographic position changes
12 from the first position to the second position. *See* Claims 9, 19. These are just
13 exemplary reasons why the inventions claimed in the ‘331 Patent were not well-
14 understood, routine, or conventional at the time of the invention of the ‘331 Patent.

15 **The ‘599 Patent**

16 33. U.S. Patent No. 7,982,599 (“the ‘599 Patent”) is entitled “System for
17 dynamically pushing information to a user utilizing global positioning system,” and
18 was issued on July 19, 2011. A true and correct copy of the ‘599 Patent is attached
19 as Exhibit C.

20 34. The ‘599 Patent was filed on March 10, 2008 as U.S. Patent
21 Application No. 12/045,601, which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No.
22 10/824,962, filed on April 15, 2004, and now the ‘331 Patent, which is a
23 continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/523,022, filed on March 10, 2000,
24 and now U.S. Patent No. 6,741,188, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent
25 Application No. 09/426,065, filed October 22, 1999, and now the ‘398 Patent.

26 35. Corrino is the owner of all rights, title, and interest in and to the ‘599
27 Patent, with the full and exclusive right to bring suit to enforce the ‘599 Patent,
28 including the right to recover for past infringement.

1 36. The ‘599 Patent is valid and enforceable under United States Patent
2 Laws.

3 37. Corrino incorporates by reference and re-alleges the foregoing
4 paragraph numbers 19-25 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

5 38. Like the inventions claimed in the ‘398 and ‘331 Patents—parents to
6 the ‘599 Patent—the inventions claimed in the ‘599 Patent were not well-
7 understood, routine, or conventional.

8 39. Indeed, it was not well-understood, routine, or conventional at the time
9 of the invention of the ‘599 Patent to have an apparatus configured to initiate
10 transmission of digital content to a user’s wireless communications device in
11 response to determining that the geographic position of the wireless
12 communications device has changed to be within a predefined distance of a
13 geographic area associated with the digital content during a predefined timeframe
14 associated with the digital content. *See* Claims 1, 10, 19. Moreover, it was not
15 well-understood, routine, or conventional at the time of the invention of the ‘599
16 Patent (i) for a user’s wireless communications device to be associated with one or
17 more demographic criteria and (ii) to have an apparatus configured to initiate the
18 transmission of the digital content to the user’s wireless communications device in
19 which the digital content is associated with at least one demographic criterion of
20 the one or more demographic criteria associated with the wireless communications
21 device. *See* Claims 2, 11, 20. Further yet, it was not well-understood, routine, or
22 conventional at the time of the invention of the ‘599 Patent to have an apparatus
23 that is further configured to determine whether a received geographic position of a
24 user’s wireless communications device is within a predetermined distance from one
25 or more physical commercial establishments associated with digital content. *See*
26 Claim 8, 17, 26. These are just exemplary reasons why the inventions claimed in
27 the ‘599 Patent were not well-understood, routine, or conventional at the time of
28 the invention of the ‘599 Patent.

The ‘450 Patent

40. U.S. Patent No. 7,525,450 (“the ‘450 Patent”) is entitled “System for dynamically pushing information to a user utilizing global positioning system,” and was issued on April 28, 2009. A true and correct copy of the ‘450 Patent is attached as Exhibit D.

41. The ‘450 Patent was filed on August 3, 2005 as U.S. Patent Application No. 11/196,206, which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 10/824,962, filed on April 15, 2004, and now the ‘331 Patent, which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/523,022, filed on March 10, 2000, and now U.S. Patent No. 6,741,188, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/426,065, filed October 22, 1999, and now the ‘398 Patent.

42. Corrino is the owner of all rights, title, and interest in and to the ‘450 Patent, with the full and exclusive right to bring suit to enforce the ‘450 Patent, including the right to recover for past infringement.

43. The ‘450 Patent is valid and enforceable under United States Patent Laws.

44. Corrino incorporates by reference and re-alleges the foregoing paragraph numbers 19-25 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

45. Like the inventions claimed in the ‘398 and ‘331 Patents—parents to the ‘450 Patent—the inventions claimed in the ‘450 Patent were not well-understood, routine, or conventional.

46. Indeed, it was not well-understood, routine, or conventional at the time of the invention of the ‘450 Patent to have a system configured to maintain (i) an index of information sources, each of which is associated with (a) a demographic code and (b) one or more location codes, each corresponding to a geographic region and (ii) an index of users’ communications devices, each communications device being associated with a demographic code. *See* Claims 1, 11, 21. Moreover, it was not well-understood, routine, or conventional at the time of the invention of the

1 ‘450 Patent to have a system configured to initiate the transmission of relevant
2 information to a user’s communications device in response to receiving (i) an
3 identifier corresponding to the communications device and (ii) an indication of the
4 geographic position of the communications device, where the relevant information
5 originates from an information source that is associated with both (i) a location code
6 corresponding to a geographic region within a defined distance from the geographic
7 position specified in the received indication, and (ii) a demographic code associated
8 with the communications device specified in the received indication. *See* Claims
9 1, 11, 21. Further yet, it was not well-understood, routine, or conventional at the
10 time of the invention of the ‘450 Patent to have a system configured to initiate the
11 transmission of the relevant information to the user’s communications device in
12 which the relevant information is based on the time and day that the indication of
13 the geographic position of the communications device is received. *See* Claims 2,
14 12. These are just exemplary reasons why the inventions claimed in the ‘450 Patent
15 were not well-understood, routine, or conventional at the time of the invention of
16 the ‘450 Patent.

17 **The ‘685 Patent**

18 47. U.S. Patent No. 7,847,685 (“the ‘685 Patent”) is entitled “System for
19 dynamically pushing information to a user utilizing global positioning system,” and
20 was issued on December 7, 2010. A true and correct copy of the ‘685 Patent is
21 attached as Exhibit E.

22 48. The ‘685 Patent was filed on August 3, 2005 as U.S. Patent
23 Application No. 11/195,923, which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No.
24 10/824,962, filed on April 15, 2004, and now the ‘331 Patent, which is a
25 continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/523,022, filed on March 10, 2000,
26 and now U.S. Patent No. 6,741,188, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent
27 Application No. 09/426,065, filed October 22, 1999, and now the ‘398 Patent.

28 49. Corrino is the owner of all rights, title, and interest in and to the ‘685

1 Patent, with the full and exclusive right to bring suit to enforce the ‘685 Patent,
2 including the right to recover for past infringement.

3 50. The ‘685 Patent is valid and enforceable under United States Patent
4 Laws.

5 51. The ‘685 Patent recognized several problems with conventional
6 technologies. Indeed, like the ‘398 Patent, the ‘685 Patent recognized problems
7 with conventional GPS technology. For instance, the ‘685 Patent recognized that,
8 while conventional GPS technology could provide users with “location and
9 directional information, more specific and detailed information related to the
10 location is often needed.” Exhibit E at 1:38-41. In this regard, the ‘685 Patent
11 discloses, among other things, that “[a] more powerful system is therefore
12 necessary to provide mobile users with specific information relating to the point in
13 time the user is at a specific location.” *Id.* at 1:50-52. In other words, the ‘685
14 Patent recognized that, because of the shortcomings of conventional GPS
15 technology, “it would be desirable for a system which can provide relevant
16 information to location-specific users at relevant points in time.” *Id.* at 1:55-57.
17 The ‘685 Patent also discloses that “[t]his type of system is currently not provided
18 for with conventional systems.” *Id.* at 1:53-54.

19 52. The ‘685 Patent also recognized problems with conventional query
20 technology: “For example, an internet query of restaurants would normally retrieve
21 thousands of hits on a conventional search engine.” Exhibit E at 2:52-54. In
22 contrast, the ‘685 Patent describes how its claimed query technology was an
23 improvement over the conventional query technology: “By relating the search to
24 the user’s physical location, only those restaurants associated with the user’s
25 identified region, are provided. Thus, valuable time is saved and considerable
26 convenience is provided by retrieving information related to a particular location.”
27 *Id.* at 2:54-59.

28 53. In this regard, the ‘685 Patent provided an improvement to the user

1 interface of a hand-held electronic device by facilitating the display of a limited set
2 of search-result information: “The present invention also provides a hand-held
3 system which allows users to receive region-specific information directed to the
4 user’s particular location. For example, a user may be situated in a new location,
5 and the user may then request and receive information about restaurants within a
6 defined area defined by the user. For example, the user may query for restaurants
7 within three blocks or within the entire city and receive specific audio and/ or
8 display information related to the query.” *Id.* at 2:30-38.

9 54. Similarly, the ‘685 Patent states that if its invention is used to “search
10 the Internet for a sushi restaurant” in the “downtown Seattle, Wash.” area, the query
11 can be focused on a “one square mile region” such that “[t]he search results will
12 then be limited to websites relating to sushi restaurants originating and/or
13 associated with that particular one square mile region. Thus, the user is able to
14 quickly locate a sushi restaurant within one square mile of his/her present location.”
15 Exhibit E at 5:60-6:10. The ‘685 Patent then distinguishes conventional systems:
16 “A similar type of search using conventional systems employing search terms such
17 as ‘sushi,’ ‘Seattle’ and ‘restaurant’ would likely have resulted in thousands of
18 hits—most of which are not of interest to the user.” *Id.* at 6:11-14.

19 55. According to the ‘685 Patent, in another exemplary use of its
20 invention, “if the data receiver identifier is related to a single person who frequents
21 expensive restaurants and shops, the server 240 can direct the search engine 260 to
22 retrieve information related to the user’s preferences while also limiting the search
23 to the user’s geographic location. Thus, substantially relevant information to a
24 user’s time and place is directed to the user while extraneous information that may
25 be retrieved as with conventional systems is substantially removed.” Exhibit E at
26 11:30-38.

**The Inventions Claimed in the ‘685 Patent Improved Technology & Were
Not Well-Understood, Routine, or Conventional**

56. Given the state of the art at the time of the inventions of the ‘685 Patent, including the deficiencies in Internet search engine systems of the time, the inventive concepts of the ‘685 Patent cannot be considered to be conventional, well-understood, or routine. *See, e.g.*, Exhibit E at 2:52-59; 5:60-6:14; 11:30-38. The ‘685 Patent discloses, among other things, an unconventional solution to problems arising in the context of Internet search engine systems, namely, that such systems returned too many search results, much of which was of little to no interest to the user. *See, e.g., id.* at 6:11-14.

57. The ‘685 Patent offered a technological solution to such problems resulting in a location-based search engine system that facilitated providing more relevant, focused search results to a user than existing search engine systems. *See, e.g., id.* In particular, the ‘685 Patent provided a specific, unconventional solution for returning such focused search results that involved (i) processing a specific type of search query comprising a particular combination of “an identifier corresponding to [a] communications device,” “an indication of the geographic position of the communications device,” “a search distance,” and “at least one search term,” and (ii) based on the search query and one or more “location code[s]” associated with search results, obtaining focused search results. *See, e.g.*, Exhibit E at Claims 1, 19.

58. Indeed, it was not well-understood, routine, or conventional at the time of the invention of the ‘685 Patent to have a system configured to receive from a user’s communications device a search query comprising (i) an identifier corresponding to the communications device, (ii) an indication of the geographic position of the communications device, (iii) a search distance, and (iv) at least one search term. *See* Claims 1, 17, 19. Moreover, it was not well-understood, routine, or conventional at the time of the invention of the ‘685 Patent to have a system

1 configured to initiate the transmission of a list of one or more search results to the
2 user's communications device specified in the search query, where the list of search
3 results comprises at least one search result that is associated with a location code
4 corresponding to a geographic region that is a geographic region that is within the
5 specified search distance from the geographic position of the communications
6 device specified in the received search query. *See* Claims 1, 17, 19. These are just
7 exemplary reasons why the inventions claimed in the '685 Patent were not well-
8 understood, routine, or conventional at the time of the invention of the '685 Patent.

9 59. Additionally, the '685 Patent's more powerful location-based search
10 engine system improved the user interface of electronics devices (*e.g.*, mobile
11 devices) by removing extraneous information typically returned by conventional
12 search engine systems and providing the user with the most relevant search results
13 related to the user's physical location. *See, e.g.*, Exhibit E at 2:54-59, 5:60-6:10,
14 11:30-38. In other words, the '685 Patent's specific improvement over existing
15 technology resulted in a user's electronics device displaying particular search
16 results that are most relevant to a user at a given point in time.

17 60. Consistent with the problems addressed being rooted in Internet search
18 engine systems, the '685 Patent's solutions naturally are also rooted in that same
19 technology that cannot be performed solely with pen and paper or in the human
20 mind. Indeed, using pen and paper or a human mind would ignore the stated
21 purpose of the '685 Patent and the problem it was specifically designed to address.
22 In this respect, the point of a user initiating an Internet query is to obtain information
23 that the user does not currently possess. As such, using pen and paper or a human
24 mind would not provide a solution to the problem addressed by the '685 Patent and
25 run counter to the inventors' detailed description of the inventions and the language
26 of the claims and be a practical impossibility. Likewise, at least because the '685
27 Patent's claimed solutions address problems rooted in Internet search engine
28 systems, these solutions are not merely drawn to longstanding human activities.

The ‘149 Patent

61. U.S. Patent No. 7,716,149 (“the ‘149 Patent”) is entitled “Method, device, and program product for a social dashboard associated with a persistent virtual environment,” and was issued on May 11, 2010. A true and correct copy of the ‘149 Patent is attached as Exhibit F.

62. The ‘149 Patent was filed on April 11, 2006 as U.S. Patent Application No. 11/402,399.

63. Corrino is the owner of all rights, title, and interest in and to the ‘149 Patent, with the full and exclusive right to bring suit to enforce the ‘149 Patent, including the right to recover for past infringement.

64. The ‘149 Patent is valid and enforceable under United States Patent Laws.

65. The ‘149 Patent discloses, among other things, “a user interface for monitoring the social health of a persistent virtual environment.” Exhibit F at Abstract. The ‘149 Patent also states that “no diagnostic tools are available to timely measure the social aspects of player interactions in [a] persistent virtual environment or to measure or monitor the health of the online player community in a persistent virtual environment.” *Id.* at 1:48-52. In other words, as described in the ‘149 Patent, the conventional “analysis results only reflect the state of the persistent virtual environment at the time the data was collected,” and therefore, “the analysis is not timely, has no capability to forecast problems, and only operates from single source of information.” *Id.* at 1:58-61.

66. In discussing the shortcomings of the prior art, the ‘149 Patent recognizes that “it would be advantageous to provide a way to timely monitor persistent virtual environments and to measure, monitor, and treat the health of online player communities within persistent virtual environments.” Exhibit F at 2:19-22. The claimed invention of the ‘149 Patent provides such a mechanism.

**The Inventions Claimed in the ‘149 Patent Improved Technology & Were
Not Well-Understood, Routine, or Conventional**

67. Given the state of the art at the time of the inventions of the ‘149 Patent, including the deficiencies in monitoring technology for virtual persistent environments, the inventive concepts of the ‘149 Patent cannot be considered to be conventional, well-understood, or routine. *See, e.g.*, Exhibit F at 1:48-52, 1:58-61, 2:19-22. The ‘149 Patent discloses, among other things, an unconventional solution to problems arising in the context of monitoring virtual persistent environments, namely, that existing monitoring tools were untimely, only monitoring certain aspects, and operating on a narrow source of information. *See, e.g., id.* at 1:48-52, 1:58-61.

68. The ‘149 Patent offered a technological solution to such problems resulting in monitoring technology for virtual persistent environments that addressed these problems and also facilitated providing an improved user interface for electronics devices. In particular, the ‘149 Patent provided a specific, unconventional solution for monitoring a state of a virtual persistent environment and displaying a limited set of information related to that monitoring to the user which involved “displaying, at a computer system, a visualization that represents a social aspect of said persistent virtual environment,” the “visualization responsive to a metric” and “represents an overall interactivity level,” and “displaying, at the computer system, responsive to [a] selection command, a second visualization that represents drill-down information associated with said metric.” *See, e.g.*, Exhibit F at Claims 1, 8, 15.

69. Indeed, it was not well-understood, routine, or conventional at the time of the invention of the ‘149 Patent for a computer system to display a visualization that represents a social aspect of a persistent virtual environment, where the visualization is responsive to a metric and represents an overall interactivity level within the persistent virtual environment. *See* Claims 1, 8, 15. Moreover, it was

1 not well-understood, routine, or conventional at the time of the invention of the
2 ‘149 Patent for a computer system to (i) display the visualization that represents the
3 social aspect of the persistent virtual environment and (ii) responsive to a selection
4 command, display a second visualization that represents drill-down information
5 associated with the metric. *See* Claims 1, 8, 15. These are just exemplary reasons
6 why the inventions claimed in the ‘149 Patent were not well-understood, routine,
7 or conventional at the time of the invention of the ‘149 Patent.

8 70. Indeed, the ‘149 Patent’s virtual persistent environment monitoring
9 system improved the user interface of electronics devices by allowing the user to
10 see the most relevant information related to a particular metric representing an
11 interactivity level within the virtual environment. In this respect, the ‘149 Patent
12 claims recite a particular manner of summarizing and presenting specific, virtual-
13 environment metric related information in electronic devices.

14 71. Consistent with the problems addressed being rooted in monitoring
15 technology for virtual persistent environments – that, by virtue of the monitored
16 environment being virtual, requires computer network technology – the ‘149
17 Patent’s solutions naturally are also rooted in that same technology that cannot be
18 performed solely with pen and paper or in the human mind. Indeed, using pen and
19 paper or a human mind would ignore the stated purpose of the ‘149 Patent and the
20 problem it was specifically designed to address. As such, using pen and paper or a
21 human mind would not provide a solution to the problem addressed by the ‘149
22 Patent and run counter to the inventors’ detailed description of the inventions and
23 the language of the claims and be a practical impossibility. Likewise, at least
24 because the ‘149 Patent’s claimed solutions address problems rooted in monitoring
25 technology for virtual persistent environments, these solutions are not merely
26 drawn to longstanding human activities.

27 **The ‘104 Patent**

28 72. U.S. Patent No. 7,958,104 (“the ‘104 Patent”) is entitled “Context

1 based data searching,” and was issued on June 7, 2011. A true and correct copy of
2 the ‘104 Patent is attached as Exhibit G.

3 73. The ‘104 Patent was filed on March 6, 2008 as U.S. Patent Application
4 No. 12/043,889 and claims priority to Provisional Application No. 60/893,831,
5 which was filed on March 8, 2007.

6 74. Corrino is the owner of all rights, title, and interest in and to the ‘104
7 Patent, with the full and exclusive right to bring suit to enforce the ‘104 Patent,
8 including the right to recover for past infringement.

9 75. The ‘104 Patent is valid and enforceable under United States Patent
10 Laws.

11 76. The ‘104 Patent recognized problems with conventional approaches to
12 processing search requests over communication networks. In particular, the ‘104
13 Patent explains that, at the time of the invention of the ‘104 Patent, “information
14 and knowledge have been digitally aggregated on a large scale in electronic based
15 repositories.” Exhibit G at 1:20-22. Such repositories were typically “globally
16 made available to the human populous via communications networks, such as the
17 Internet,” and included collections of electronic documents, such as web pages. *Id.*
18 at 22-25. The ‘104 Patent explains that although these networks employed some
19 basic level of organization, such as by categorizing web pages by “keywords,
20 subjects, and other relationships,” the conventional searching process was
21 insufficient. *Id.* at 24-30. Indeed, as the inventors discovered, “[c]onventional
22 search” techniques “often fail[ed] to properly interpret or understand the particular
23 information desired by users,” and as a result, were “tedious and inconvenient.” *Id.*
24 at 26-32.

25 77. In this regard, the inventors of the ‘104 Patent recognized the
26 deficiencies with the conventional technological approaches to conducting searches
27 of information repositories across communications networks and sought “to
28 improve the information search techniques” used in certain technological

1 environments, such as “network environments.” *Id.* at 30-34. Accordingly, the
2 ‘104 Patent discloses, among other things, an improvement to the “organizational
3 and computational technique” for carrying out searches across communications
4 networks. *Id.* at 2:50-61. The ‘104 Patent explains that “[i]n various
5 implementations, a context based search engine in accordance with the present
6 disclosure” can conduct searches that make “more efficient” use of the
7 communication network by first associating specific kinds of data objects with both
8 the information available in the communications network and the network devices
9 in the communications network, and then by combining the data objects into
10 collective data objects. *Id.* at 2:59 – 3:5.

11 78. As the ‘104 Patent further explains, a “server device may include one
12 or more context based search engines, which may be configured to interact with the
13 user device over the network to facilitate context based network searches by the
14 user the context based search engine works with an account database, a context
15 processing application, a context database, and external databases to provide
16 information to the user and generate responses . . . the context processing
17 application may select contextual information, parameters, and characteristics from
18 the context database to be provided in search results to user. In various
19 implementations, the context processing application may select appropriate
20 contexts for network searches requested by user based on, for example, user
21 identifier, account database, [and] account information.” *Id.* at 4:44-52, 5:4-11
22 (reference numerals omitted).

23 79. Still further, the ‘104 Patent explains that, based on the arrangement
24 set forth above, the context based search engine can process a more efficient search
25 by identifying a chain of contexts and then examining one or more contexts in that
26 chain on order to obtain a relevant search result. *Id.* at 18:30-33 (disclosing that a
27 “server device builds or modifies the context chain related to the user . . . the user’s
28 context chain is an array of contexts that may grow or shrink”); 18:40-43

1 (“During the processing of a subsequent query the query processing module may
2 examine each context on the context chain”); 18:62-63 (“The context based
3 search engine processes one or more queries using the chorus.”) (reference
4 numerals omitted).

5 80. For example, “[r]esponses published to a context may be grouped
6 based on their method of evaluation . . . and evaluated together.” *Id.* at 28:33-39.
7 The ‘104 Patent recognizes that because “[s]ome evaluation methods are
8 computationally-intensive,” the disclosed technique is advantageous because
9 evaluation and processing “may not be performed for all responses from all
10 Publishers depending on the system and/or context configuration.” *Id.* at 28:42-45.
11 As explained, “a context may only evaluate computationally-intensive and/or other
12 responses if the publisher is in a chorus of [the] user (or context chain, depending
13 on the system and/or context configuration) associated with the query.” *Id.* at
14 28:49-52 (reference numerals omitted).

15 **The Inventions Claimed in the ‘104 Patent Improved Technology & Were**
16 **Not Well-Understood, Routine, or Conventional**

17 81. Given the state of the art at the time of the inventions of the ‘104
18 Patent, including the deficiencies recognized by the inventors with “conventional
19 searching process[es],” the inventive concepts of the ‘104 Patent cannot be
20 considered to have been conventional, well-understood, or routine, at the time of
21 the invention of the ‘104 Patent. *See, e.g., id.* at 1:26-32. The ‘104 Patent discloses,
22 among other things, an unconventional solution to problems arising in the context
23 of data searching across communications networks, namely, that such systems did
24 not “properly interpret or understand the particular information desired by users.”
25 *See, e.g., id.*

26 82. The ‘104 Patent offered an unconventional, technological solution to
27 such problems resulting in an approach to conducting searches across
28 communications networks that makes “more efficient and convenient use of the

1 communication network.” *See, e.g., id.* at 2:50-61. In particular, the ‘104 Patent
2 provides, among other things, an unconventional technological approach to
3 conducting searches across data networks that includes associating specific kinds
4 of data objects with both the information available in the communications network
5 and the network devices in the communications network, and then by combining
6 the data objects into collective data objects, *see, e.g., id.* at 2:59-3:5, using “a
7 context based search engine[], which may be configured to interact with the user
8 device over the network to facilitate context based network searches by the user . .
9 . [and] select[ing] contextual information, parameters, and characteristics from the
10 context database to be provided in search results to user, select[ing] appropriate
11 contexts for network searches requested by user based on, for example, user
12 identifier, account database, [and] account information,” *id.* at 4:44-52, 5:4-11
13 (reference numerals omitted), identifying a chain of contexts, and then examining
14 one or more contexts in that chain on order to obtain a relevant search result, *id.* at
15 18:30-33, 18:40-43, 18:62-63.

16 83. Indeed, it was not well-understood, routine, or conventional at the time
17 of the invention of the ‘104 Patent to (i) receive, from a user device, a search request
18 that includes information related to the user and/or the user device, (ii) process that
19 search request by identifying a context chain related to the user and/or the user
20 device based on the information passed with the search request—where the context
21 chain includes multiple contexts, with each context being a private context, in
22 which content is controlled by a publisher, or a public context, in which content is
23 not controlled by a publisher, and (iii) responding to the search request by (a)
24 obtaining a search result from at least one context in the context chain, and (b)
25 providing the search result to the user device. *See id.* at Claims 1, 15, 23. These
26 are just exemplary reasons why the inventions claimed in the ‘104 Patent were not
27 well-understood, routine, or conventional at the time of the invention of the ‘104
28 Patent.

1 84. Additionally, the ‘104 Patent’s unique and more efficient search
2 technique improved the operational efficiency of computer systems that issue
3 search requests across communications networks and computer systems that
4 process search requests received across communications networks. Specifically,
5 these techniques allowed for computing systems to conserve processing resources
6 by selectively evaluating responses that are in an identified context chain, rather
7 than all responses, without requiring the user to submit computationally excessive
8 queries; in fact, the disclosed techniques allowed for more efficient use of the
9 communication network while simultaneously allowing users to submit relatively
10 simple common-language queries. *See, e.g., id* at 2:50-61, 28:33-39, 28:42-45,
11 28:49-52. In other words, the ‘104 Patent’s specific improvement over existing
12 technology resulted in improved computing systems that processed search requests
13 across communication networks.

14 85. Consistent with the problems addressed being rooted in
15 communication network searching technology, the ‘104 Patent’s solutions naturally
16 are also rooted in that same technology that cannot be performed solely with pen
17 and paper or in the human mind. Indeed, using pen and paper or a human mind
18 would ignore the stated purpose of the ‘104 Patent and the problem it was
19 specifically designed to address. Doing so would also run counter to the inventors’
20 detailed description of the inventions and the language of the claims and be a
21 practical impossibility. Likewise, at least because the ‘104 Patent’s claimed
22 solutions address problems rooted in communication network searching
23 technology, these solutions are not merely drawn to longstanding human activities.

24 **The ‘533 Patent**

25 86. U.S. Patent No. 9,262,533 (“the ‘533 Patent”) is entitled “Context
26 based data searching,” and was issued on February 16, 2016. A true and correct
27 copy of the ‘533 Patent is attached as Exhibit H.

28 87. The ‘533 Patent was filed on March 2, 2011 as U.S. Patent Application

1 No. 13/039,133, which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 12/043,889,
2 filed on March 6, 2008, and now U.S. Patent No. 7,958,104, which claims priority
3 to Provisional Application No. 60/893,831, filed on March 8, 2007.

4 88. Corrino is the owner of all rights, title, and interest in and to the ‘533
5 Patent, with the full and exclusive right to bring suit to enforce the ‘533 Patent,
6 including the right to recover for past infringement.

7 89. The ‘533 Patent is valid and enforceable under United States Patent
8 Laws.

9 90. Corrino incorporates by reference and re-alleges the foregoing
10 paragraph numbers 76-85 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

11 91. Like the inventions claimed in the ‘104 Patent—the parent to the ‘533
12 Patent—the inventions claimed in the ‘533 Patent were not well-understood,
13 routine, or conventional.

14 92. Indeed, it was not well-understood, routine, or conventional, at the
15 time of the invention of the ‘533 Patent, to receive, from a user device, a search
16 request that includes information related to the user and/or the user device and then
17 process that search request by (i) identifying a context chain related to the user
18 and/or the user device based on the information passed with the search request, and
19 (ii) examining contexts in the context chain in a last-in-first-out order in which the
20 most recently added contexts are examined before contexts that were added earlier.
21 *See* Exhibit H at Claims 1, 11, 17. Further it was not well-understood, routine, or
22 conventional, at the time of the invention of the ‘533 Patent, to identify a context
23 chain related to the user and/or the user device based on the information passed
24 with the search request—where the context chain includes (i) multiple contexts that
25 are publishing spaces in which interpretation of the search request takes place by
26 using content published to the publishing spaces by publishers of different
27 viewpoints, and (ii) at least one context that is independently searchable with
28 respect to other contexts of the context chain. These are just exemplary reasons

1 why the inventions claimed in the ‘533 Patent were not well-understood, routine,
2 or conventional at the time of the invention of the ‘533 Patent.

3 **The ‘164 Patent**

4 93. U.S. Patent No. 9,767,164 (“the ‘164 Patent”) is entitled “Context
5 based data searching,” and was issued on September 19, 2017. A true and correct
6 copy of the ‘164 Patent is attached as Exhibit I.

7 94. The ‘164 Patent was filed on February 12, 2016 as U.S. Patent
8 Application No. 15/043,282, which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No.
9 13/039,133, filed on March 2, 2011, and now U.S. Patent No. 9,262,533, which is
10 a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 12/043,889, filed on March 6, 2008,
11 and now U.S. Patent No. 7,958,104, which claims priority to Provisional
12 Application No. 60/893,831, filed on March 8, 2007.

13 95. Corrino is the owner of all rights, title, and interest in and to the ‘164
14 Patent, with the full and exclusive right to bring suit to enforce the ‘164 Patent,
15 including the right to recover for past infringement.

16 96. The ‘164 Patent is valid and enforceable under United States Patent
17 Laws.

18 97. Corrino incorporates by reference and re-alleges the foregoing
19 paragraph numbers 76-85 of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

20 98. Like the inventions claimed in the ‘104 and ‘533 Patents—the parents
21 to the ‘164 Patent—the inventions claimed in the ‘164 Patent were not well-
22 understood, routine, or conventional.

23 99. Indeed, it was not well-understood, routine, or conventional, at the
24 time of the invention of the ‘164 Patent, to use first context information associated
25 with a user to determine a plurality of responsive actions that satisfy a received user
26 communication, where the responsive actions are determined from (i) second
27 context information comprising multiple responsive actions distributed in the
28 multiple contexts and (ii) acceptance criteria for each responsive action distributed

1 in the contexts to determine relevance to the received user communication. *See*
2 Exhibit I at Claims 1, 5, 9. Further, it was not well-understood, routine, or
3 conventional, at the time of the invention of the '164 Patent, to use first context
4 information associated with a user to determine a plurality of responsive actions in
5 a way that includes, (i) retrieving first context information associated with the user
6 prior to processing user communications from the user, (ii) processing the first
7 context information, which includes user-selected information to assist with
8 satisfying the user communications from the user relative to the second context
9 information, to identify a subset of the second context information, (iii) initiating a
10 determination of the responsive actions that satisfy the user communication, and
11 (iv) evaluating the respective acceptance criteria, from the identified subset, relative
12 to the user communication to determine whether the respective responsive action
13 satisfies the user communication. *Id.* Further yet, it was not well-understood,
14 routine, or conventional, at the time of the invention of the '164 Patent, to (i) apply
15 a ranking rule to the plurality of responsive actions that satisfy the user
16 communication, and (ii) executing at least one of the responsive actions that satisfy
17 the user communication, where such responsive actions include at least one of (a)
18 displaying response text, (b) modifying the first context information, (c) creating
19 an object on a whiteboard space, (d) executing an operation, (e) running a program,
20 and (f) interacting with one or more systems, and where such ranking rule includes
21 at least one of (a) a most-preferred rule, (b) a most-personal rule, (c) a most-popular
22 rule, and (d) a highest-context-count rule. *Id.* These are just exemplary reasons
23 why the inventions claimed in the '164 Patent were not well-understood, routine,
24 or conventional at the time of the invention of the '164 Patent.

25 **COUNT I: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,353,398**

26 100. Corrino incorporates by reference and re-alleges all the foregoing
27 paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

28 101. Defendant Facebook has infringed and is infringing, either literally or

1 under the doctrine of equivalents, the ‘398 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 *et*
2 *seq.*, directly and/or indirectly, by making, using, offering for sale, or selling in the
3 United States, and/or importing into the United States without authority or license,
4 products and services that direct location-based information to location-specific
5 users, including the Facebook www.facebook.com website and mobile application,
6 (hereinafter “the Accused Products”) that infringe at least one or more claims of the
7 ‘398 Patent.

8 102. As just one non-limiting example, set forth below (with claim
9 language in bold and italics) is a description of infringement of exemplary claim 1
10 of the ‘398 Patent in connection with the Accused Products. This description is
11 based on publicly available information. Corrino reserves the right to modify this
12 description, including, for example, on the basis of information about the Accused
13 Products that it obtains during discovery.

14 ***1(a): A system for directing region-specific information; comprising—***
15 Facebook is a social networking platform that provides services by which
16 certain Facebook users (*e.g.*, Facebook advertisers) can target other
17 Facebook users such that those users’ communications devices receive the
18 advertisers’ advertisements when certain predefined conditions are met. An
19 example of such a service is Facebook’s Location Targeting service.
20 Facebook at least makes and uses a system in accordance with claim 1 to
21 facilitate providing the Location Targeting service for one or more Facebook
22 advertisers. Indeed, as explained by Facebook, “[l]ocation targeting helps
23 you find people where you do business, helping you create ads that are
24 relevant to people based on their location.” [https://www.facebook.com/](https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting)
25 [business/a/location-targeting](https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting). Facebook further explains that “[y]ou can
26 already choose from areas near you, including country, state or ZIP code, but
27 we now have expanded features that will give you even more ways to reach
28 people in specific areas.” *Id.*

1 ***1(b): a system for locating and transmitting information to location-***
2 ***specific users; and***—Facebook at least makes and uses a system (*e.g.*, one or
3 more servers) to facilitate providing its Location Targeting service that
4 comprises a system for locating and transmitting information to location-
5 specific users.

6 For instance, on information and belief, when a Facebook user’s
7 wireless communications device has Facebook’s location services enabled,
8 one or more servers comprise one or more processors configured to monitor
9 (*i.e.*, locate) the geographic position of the wireless communications device
10 and transmit information (*e.g.*, advertisements) to the user’s wireless
11 communications device to facilitate Facebook’s Location Targeting service.
12 *See, e.g.*, [https://www.facebook.com/about/basics/manage-your-privacy/](https://www.facebook.com/about/basics/manage-your-privacy/location#1)
13 location#1 (“Location History is a timeline of specific places you have been,
14 organized into days. You can turn it on or off in your location settings or
15 delete it at any time within the Facebook app.”). In this respect, the one or
16 more servers are configured to receive geographic position data for the
17 wireless communications devices of Facebook users that have not opted out
18 of Facebook’s location services. *See, e.g.*, [https://www.facebook.com/about](https://www.facebook.com/about/basics/manage-your-privacy/location#1)
19 /[basics/manage-your-privacy/location#1](https://www.facebook.com/about/basics/manage-your-privacy/location#1) (“Connection information like your
20 IP address or Wi-Fi connection and specific location information like your
21 device’s GPS signal help us understand where you are. This information can
22 be used to help you find events nearby and show you local ads and news
23 stories. . . . You can control whether your device shares precise location
24 information with Facebook Company Products via Location Services, a
25 setting on your mobile device. We may still understand your location using
26 things like check-ins, events, and information about your internet
27 connection.”); [https://www.facebook.com/ads/about/?entry_product=ad_](https://www.facebook.com/ads/about/?entry_product=ad_preferences)
28 preferences (“We use location data to show you ads from advertisers trying

1 to reach people in or near a specific place. We get this information from
2 sources such as: [1] Where you connect to the internet [and 2] Where you
3 use your phone[.]”).

4 Indeed, Facebook explains that “[t]he choices for audiences within a
5 location are: [1] (Default) Everyone in this location. People whose current
6 city on their Facebook profile is that location, as well as anyone determined
7 to be in that location via mobile device. [2] People who live in this location.
8 People whose current city from their Facebook profile is within that location.
9 This is also validated by IP address and their Facebook friends’ stated
10 locations. [3] Recently in this location. People whose most recent location is
11 the selected area, as determined only via mobile device. This includes people
12 who live there or who may be traveling there. [4] People traveling in this
13 location. People whose most recent location is the selected area, as
14 determined via mobile device, and are greater than 100 miles from their
15 stated home location from their Facebook profiles.” <https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting>.

17 ***1(c): a directed information system for linking information related to the***
18 ***location specific users, the directed information system having access to a***
19 ***regionally defined data base for directing region-specific information to***
20 ***location-specific users, and employing push technology to push***
21 ***information to the location-specific users.***— Facebook at least makes and
22 uses a system (e.g., one or more servers) to facilitate providing its Location
23 Targeting service that comprises a directed information system for linking
24 information related to the location specific users, the directed information
25 system having access to a regionally defined data base for directing region-
26 specific information to location-specific users, and employing push
27 technology to push information to the location-specific users.

28 For instance, the one or more servers that are configured to facilitate

1 providing Facebook's Location Targeting services enable a Facebook
2 advertiser's information (*e.g.*, an advertisement) to be provided to a
3 particular "audience" (*i.e.*, wireless communications devices of particular
4 Facebook users). Facebook allows a Facebook advertiser to define the
5 particular "audience" based on a variety of factors (*e.g.*, geographic regions),
6 and by doing so, associates the advertiser (and its information) with the
7 factors that define its particular audience. [https://www.facebook.com/](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting)
8 [business/products/ads/ad-targeting](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting) ("Whether you're a flower shop that
9 wants more local customers or an online electronics retailer looking for
10 people interested in your products, our Core Audiences targeting options—
11 the targeting features built into Ads Manager—allow you to reach people
12 based on their demographics, location, interests and behaviors."). In this
13 respect, the one or more servers maintain and have access to a database of
14 Facebook advertisers and their respective associations (*e.g.*, geographic-
15 region associations) that facilitates directing region-specific information
16 (*e.g.*, advertisements) to certain Facebook users' wireless communications
17 devices.

18 An example of a factor by which a Facebook advertiser can define its
19 "audience" is one or more geographic regions. [https://www.facebook.com/](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting)
20 [business/products/ads/ad-targeting](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting) ("Reach people in areas where you want
21 to do business. You can even create a radius around a store to help create
22 more walk-ins."). A Facebook advertiser (and its information) can be
23 associated with one or more geographic regions in a variety of manners.

24 As one possibility, any Facebook advertiser that utilizes Facebook's
25 "radius targeting" feature is associated with at least one geographic region
26 and defines a corresponding distance around that at least one geographic
27 region. As explained by Facebook, "[l]ocation targeting lets you select your
28 audience within a custom radius from the following locations: [1] Country

[2] State or region [3] City [4] DMA®* [(Designated Market Area) regions are the geographic areas in the United States in which local television viewing is measured by Nielsen.] [5] Zip or post code[.]” <https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting>.

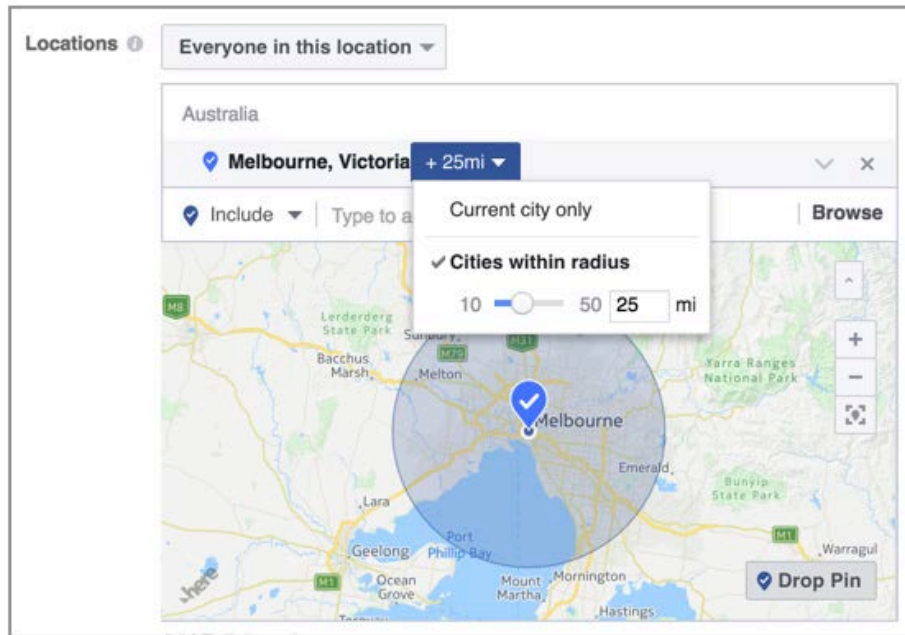
Facebook provides an example illustration in which a Facebook advertiser becomes associated with at least two geographic regions (*e.g.*, San Francisco and Berkeley, California) and in which the advertiser defines a corresponding distance around each region (*e.g.*, 50-mile radius around San Francisco and 25-mile radius around Berkeley):

The screenshot displays the Facebook targeting interface. Under the 'Audiences' section, there is a 'Choose a Custom Audience' field with a 'Browse' button and a link to 'Create New Custom Audience...'. The 'Locations' section shows a list of locations with their respective radiuses: 'United States, California', 'San Francisco + 50 mi', 'Berkeley + 25 mi', and '1601 Willow Rd, Menlo Park, CA, USA + 10 mi'. A dropdown menu is open next to the 10-mile radius, showing options for '10 miles', '25 miles', '50 miles', and 'Custom'. Below the locations, there is a section for 'Age' (18 to 65+), 'Gender' (All, Men, Women), and 'Languages' (Enter a language...). A 'More Demographics' button is also visible.

<https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting>.

Facebook provides another example illustration in which a Facebook advertiser becomes associated with a geographic region (*e.g.*, Melbourne, Victoria in Australia) and in which the advertiser defines a corresponding distance around that region (*e.g.*, 25-mile radius around the city), and explains “[t]he radius itself appears on the targeting map. It can be adjusted by clicking the button next to each location and using the slider and field that

appear.”



<https://www.facebook.com/business/help/202297959811696>.

As another possibility, any Facebook advertiser that utilizes Facebook’s “business locations targeting” feature is associated with at least one geographic region (*e.g.*, the physical space occupied by the business’ building(s)) and defines a corresponding distance around that at least one geographic region. *See, e.g.*, <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/202297959811696> (“Business Locations targeting allows you to reach people near your business’s physical locations.”); https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting_ (“Reach people in areas where you want to do business. You can even create a radius around a store to help create more walk-ins.”).

In particular, Facebook generally explains that “[f]irst, you will need to upload your business locations,” then “[s]elect the Country of your business location then add specific store locations within the country you’ve selected,” and lastly, “[c]hoose the radius around each of your business locations that you want to reach people in.” <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/202297959811696>.

1 com/business/help/202297959811696. With respect to this last step,
2 Facebook further explains that “[y]ou can either select Automatic Radius to
3 allow us to automatically set a radius around your store locations, or choose
4 Fixed Radius to reach people within a fixed distance to one of your
5 locations.” *Id.*

6 In any case, to facilitate providing Facebook’s Location Targeting
7 services, the one or more servers are configured to employ push technology
8 to push information (*e.g.*, advertisements) to Facebook users’ wireless
9 communications devices that the one or more servers have matched (*i.e.*,
10 linked) to the information of one or more Facebook Advertisers. *See, e.g.*,
11 https://www.facebook.com/ads/about/?entry_product=ad_preferences (“We
12 use location data to show you ads from advertisers trying to reach people in
13 or near a specific place. We get this information from sources such as: [1]
14 Where you connect to the internet [and 2] Where you use your phone[.]”); *Id.*
15 (“Our ad system prioritizes what ad to show you based on what advertisers
16 tell us their desired audience is, and we then match it to people who might be
17 interested in that ad. This means we can show you relevant and useful ads . .
18 . .”).

19 As one example, when the one or more servers are monitoring the
20 geographic position of a particular communications device of a Facebook
21 user, the one or more servers will link and then push to the particular
22 communications device a Facebook advertiser’s advertisement that is
23 associated with the particular geographic region in which the particular
24 communications device is located. *See, e.g.*, [https://www.facebook.com/](https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting)
25 [business/a/location-targeting](https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting) (“Location targeting lets you select your
26 audience within a custom radius from the following locations: [1] Country
27 [2] State or region [3] City [4] DMA®* [(Designated Market Area) regions
28 are the geographic areas in the United States in which local television

1 viewing is measured by Nielsen.] [5] Zip or post code[.]”);
2 https://www.facebook.com/ads/about/?entry_product=ad_preferences (“We
3 use location data to show you ads from advertisers trying to reach people in
4 or near a specific place. We get this information from sources such as: [1]
5 Where you connect to the internet [and 2] Where you use your phone[.]”).

6 103. Additionally, Defendant Facebook has been, and currently is, an active
7 inducer of infringement of the ‘398 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) and
8 contributory infringer of the ‘398 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

9 104. Facebook knew of the ‘398 Patent, or at least should have known of
10 the ‘398 Patent, but was willfully blind to its existence. On information and belief,
11 Facebook has had actual knowledge of the ‘398 Patent since at least as early as the
12 filing and/or service of this Complaint.

13 105. Facebook has provided the Accused Products to its customers and, on
14 information and belief, instructions to use the Accused Products in an infringing
15 manner while being on notice of (or willfully blind to) the ‘398 Patent and
16 Facebook’s infringement. Therefore, on information and belief, Facebook knew or
17 should have known of the ‘398 Patent and of its own infringing acts, or deliberately
18 took steps to avoid learning of those facts.

19 106. Facebook knowingly and intentionally encourages and aids at least its
20 end-user customers to directly infringe the ‘398 Patent.

21 107. On information and belief, Facebook provides the Accused Products
22 to customers through various third-party application stores (*e.g.*, the Apple iTunes
23 App Store) and instructions to end-user customers so that such customers will use
24 the Accused Products in an infringing manner.

25 108. Facebook’s end-user customers directly infringe at least one or more
26 claims of the ‘398 Patent by using the Accused Products in their intended manner
27 to infringe. Facebook induces such infringement by providing the Accused
28 Products and instructions to enable and facilitate infringement, knowing of, or

1 being willfully blind to the existence of, the '398 Patent. On information and belief,
2 Facebook specifically intends that its actions will result in infringement of one or
3 more claims of the '398 Patent, or subjectively believe that their actions will result
4 in infringement of the '398 Patent, but took deliberate actions to avoid learning of
5 those facts, as set forth above.

6 109. Additionally, Facebook contributorily infringes at least one or more
7 claims of the '398 Patent by providing the Accused Products and/or software
8 components thereof, that embody a material part of the claimed inventions of the
9 '398 Patent, that are known by Facebook to be specially made or adapted for use in
10 an infringing manner, and are not staple articles with substantial non-infringing
11 uses. The Accused Products are specially designed to infringe at least one or more
12 claims of the '398 Patent, and their accused components have no substantial non-
13 infringing uses. In particular, on information and belief, the software modules and
14 code that implement and perform the infringing functionalities identified above are
15 specially made and adapted to carry out said functionality and do not have any
16 substantial non-infringing uses.

17 110. Facebook's infringement of the '398 Patent was and continues to be
18 willful and deliberate, entitling Corrino to enhanced damages.

19 111. Additional allegations regarding Facebook's knowledge of the '398
20 Patent and willful infringement will likely have evidentiary support after a
21 reasonable opportunity for discovery.

22 112. Facebook's infringement of the '398 Patent is exceptional and entitles
23 Corrino to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35
24 U.S.C. § 285.

25 113. Corrino is in compliance with any applicable marking and/or notice
26 provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 287 with respect to the '398 Patent.

27 114. Corrino is entitled to recover from Facebook all damages that Corrino
28 has sustained as a result of Facebook's infringement of the '398 Patent, including,

1 without limitation, a reasonable royalty.

2 **COUNT II: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,843,331**

3 115. Corrino incorporates by reference and re-alleges all the foregoing
4 paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

5 116. Defendant Facebook has infringed and is infringing, either literally or
6 under the doctrine of equivalents, the ‘331 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 *et*
7 *seq.*, directly and/or indirectly, by making, using, offering for sale, or selling in the
8 United States, and/or importing into the United States without authority or license,
9 products and services that direct location-based information to location-specific
10 users, including the Facebook www.facebook.com website and mobile application,
11 that infringe at least one or more claims of the ‘331 Patent.

12 117. As just one non-limiting example, set forth below is a description of
13 infringement of exemplary claim 1 of the ‘331 Patent in connection with the
14 Accused Products. This description is based on publicly available information.
15 Corrino reserves the right to modify this description, including, for example, on the
16 basis of information about the Accused Products that it obtains during discovery.

17 ***1(a): A method comprising***—As noted above, Facebook is a social
18 networking platform that provides services by which certain Facebook users
19 (*e.g.*, Facebook advertisers) can target other Facebook users such that those
20 users’ communications devices receive the advertisers’ advertisements when
21 certain predefined conditions are met. An example of such a service is
22 Facebook’s Location Targeting service. Facebook’s servers practice the
23 method of claim 1 when providing the Location Targeting service for one or
24 more Facebook advertisers. Indeed, as explained by Facebook, “[l]ocation
25 targeting helps you find people where you do business, helping you create
26 ads that are relevant to people based on their location.”
27 <https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting>. Facebook further
28 explains that “[y]ou can already choose from areas near you, including

1 country, state or ZIP code, but we now have expanded features that will give
2 you even more ways to reach people in specific areas.” *Id.*

3 ***1(b): maintaining an index of information sources, wherein each***
4 ***information source is associated with at least one geographic region;***
5 ***and***—Facebook’s servers maintain an index of information sources, wherein
6 each information source is associated with at least one geographic region.

7 For instance, Facebook’s servers are configured to facilitate providing
8 Facebook’s Location Targeting services that enable a Facebook advertiser’s
9 data (*e.g.*, an advertisement) to be provided to a particular “audience” (*i.e.*,
10 communications devices of particular Facebook users). Facebook allows a
11 Facebook advertiser to define the particular “audience” based on a variety of
12 factors (*e.g.*, geographic regions), and by doing so, associates the advertiser
13 with the factors that define its particular audience. [https://www.face](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting)
14 [book.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting) (“Whether you’re a flower
15 shop that wants more local customers or an online electronics retailer looking
16 for people interested in your products, our Core Audiences targeting
17 options—the targeting features built into Ads Manager—allow you to reach
18 people based on their demographics, location, interests and behaviors.”). In
19 this respect, Facebook’s servers maintain an index of Facebook advertisers
20 and their respective associations.

21 An example of a factor by which a Facebook advertiser can define its
22 “audience” is one or more geographic regions. [https://www.facebook.com/](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting)
23 [business/products/ads/ad-targeting](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting) (“Reach people in areas where you want
24 to do business. You can even create a radius around a store to help create
25 more walk-ins.”). A Facebook advertiser can be associated with one or more
26 geographic regions in a variety of manners.

27 As one possibility, any Facebook advertiser that utilizes Facebook’s
28 “radius targeting” feature is associated with at least one geographic region

1 and defines a corresponding distance around that at least one geographic
 2 region. As explained by Facebook, “[l]ocation targeting lets you select your
 3 audience within a custom radius from the following locations: [1] Country
 4 [2] State or region [3] City [4] DMA®* [(Designated Market Area) regions
 5 are the geographic areas in the United States in which local television
 6 viewing is measured by Nielsen.] [5] Zip or post code[.]” <https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting>.

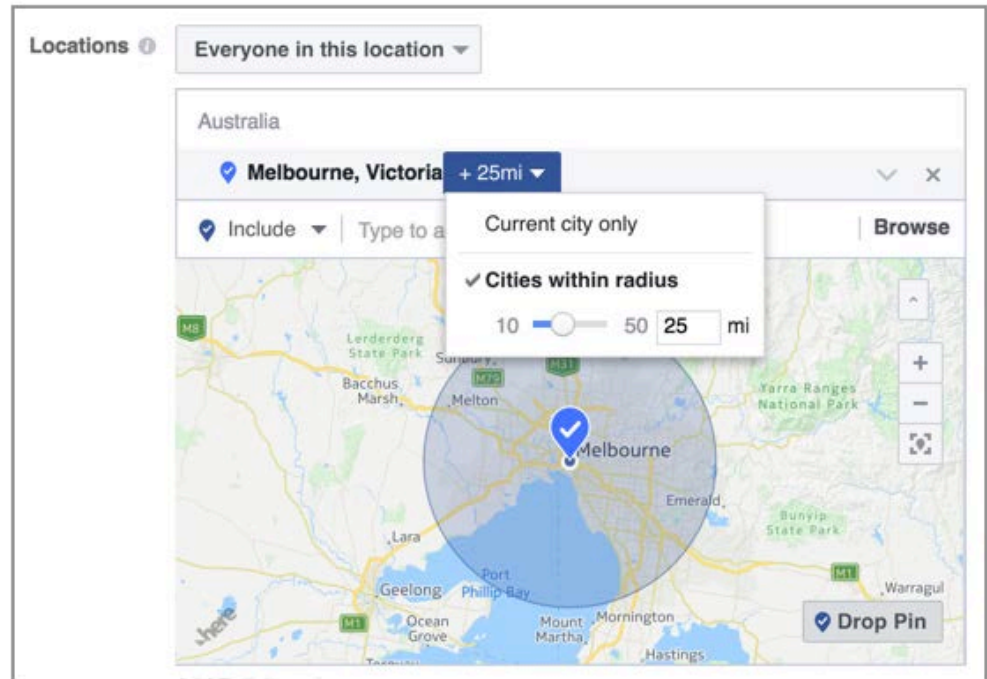
8 Facebook provides an example illustration in which a Facebook
 9 advertiser becomes associated with at least two geographic regions (*e.g.*, San
 10 Francisco and Berkeley, California) and in which the advertiser defines a
 11 corresponding distance around each region (*e.g.*, 50-mile radius around San
 12 Francisco and 25-mile radius around Berkeley):

The screenshot displays the Facebook 'Audiences' section with the 'Locations' dropdown menu open. The 'Locations' section lists three entries: 'United States, California', 'San Francisco + 50 mi', and 'Berkeley + 25 mi'. A third entry, '1601 Willow Rd, Menlo Park, CA, USA + 10 mi', is highlighted, and a dropdown menu is open next to it, showing options for '10 miles', '25 miles', '50 miles', and 'Custom'. The 'Age' section shows '18' and '65+' ranges. The 'Gender' section shows 'All', 'Men', and 'Women' options. The 'Languages' section has a text input field and a 'More Demographics' button.

25 <https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting>.

26 Facebook provides another example illustration in which a Facebook
 27 advertiser becomes associated with a geographic region (*e.g.*, Melbourne,
 28 Victoria in Australia) and in which the advertiser defines a corresponding

distance around that region (e.g., 25-mile radius around the city), and explains “[t]he radius itself appears on the targeting map. It can be adjusted by clicking the button next to each location and using the slider and field that appear.”



<https://www.facebook.com/business/help/202297959811696>.

As another possibility, any Facebook advertiser that utilizes Facebook’s “business locations targeting” feature is associated with at least one geographic region (e.g., the physical space occupied by the business’ building(s)) and defines a corresponding distance around that at least one geographic region. See, e.g., <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/202297959811696> (“Business Locations targeting allows you to reach people near your business’s physical locations.”); <https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting> (“Reach people in areas where you want to do business. You can even create a radius around a store to help create more walk-ins.”).

In particular, Facebook generally explains that “[f]irst, you will need

1 to upload your business locations,” then “[s]elect the Country of your
2 business location then add specific store locations within the country you’ve
3 selected,” and lastly, “[c]hoose the radius around each of your business
4 locations that you want to reach people in.” [https://www.facebook.com/
5 business/help/202297959811696](https://www.facebook.com/business/help/202297959811696). With respect to this last step, Facebook
6 further explains that “[y]ou can either select Automatic Radius to allow us to
7 automatically set a radius around your store locations, or choose Fixed
8 Radius to reach people within a fixed distance to one of your locations.” *Id.*
9 ***1(c): initiating the transmission of data from at least one of the information***
10 ***sources to a communications device if the communications device’s***
11 ***indicated geographic position changes from a first position that is greater***
12 ***than a predefined distance from a geographic region associated with the at***
13 ***least one information source to a second position that is within a***
14 ***predefined distance from a geographic region associated with the at least***
15 ***one information source.***—Facebook’s servers initiate the transmission of
16 data from at least one of the information sources to a communications device
17 if the communications device’s indicated geographic position changes from
18 a first position that is greater than a predefined distance from a geographic
19 region associated with the at least one information source to a second position
20 that is within a predefined distance from a geographic region associated with
21 the at least one information source.

22 For example, Facebook’s servers initiate the transmission of an
23 advertisement of an advertiser that utilizes Facebook’s Location Targeting
24 service to a Facebook user’s communication device if the communication
25 device’s indicated geographic position changes from being outside of the
26 predefined radius around one of the advertiser’s associated geographic
27 regions to being inside of the predefined radius.

28 For instance, on information and belief, when a Facebook user’s

1 communications device has Facebook's location services enabled,
2 Facebook's servers monitor the geographic position of the communications
3 device to facilitate Facebook's Location Targeting service. *See, e.g.*,
4 <https://www.facebook.com/about/basics/manage-your-privacy/location#1>
5 ("Location History is a timeline of specific places you have been, organized
6 into days. You can turn it on or off in your location settings or delete it at any
7 time within the Facebook app."). In this respect, Facebook's servers are
8 configured to receive geographic position data for the communication
9 devices of Facebook users that have not opted out of allowing Facebook to
10 use location services. *See, e.g.*, [https://www.facebook.com/about/basics/](https://www.facebook.com/about/basics/manage-your-privacy/location#1)
11 [manage-your-privacy/location#1](https://www.facebook.com/about/basics/manage-your-privacy/location#1) ("Connection information like your IP
12 address or Wi-Fi connection and specific location information like your
13 device's GPS signal help us understand where you are. This information can
14 be used to help you find events nearby and show you local ads and news
15 stories. . . . You can control whether your device shares precise location
16 information with Facebook Company Products via Location Services, a
17 setting on your mobile device. We may still understand your location using
18 things like check-ins, events, and information about your internet
19 connection."); [https://www.facebook.com/ads/about/?entry_product=ad_](https://www.facebook.com/ads/about/?entry_product=ad_preferences)
20 [preferences](https://www.facebook.com/ads/about/?entry_product=ad_preferences) ("We use location data to show you ads from advertisers trying
21 to reach people in or near a specific place. We get this information from
22 sources such as: [1] Where you connect to the internet [and 2] Where you
23 use your phone[.]").

24 Indeed, Facebook explains that "[t]he choices for audiences within a
25 location are: [1] (Default) Everyone in this location. People whose current
26 city on their Facebook profile is that location, as well as anyone determined
27 to be in that location via mobile device. [2] People who live in this location.
28 People whose current city from their Facebook profile is within that location.

1 This is also validated by IP address and their Facebook friends' stated
2 locations. [3] Recently in this location. People whose most recent location is
3 the selected area, as determined only via mobile device. This includes people
4 who live there or who may be traveling there. [4] People traveling in this
5 location. People whose most recent location is the selected area, as
6 determined via mobile device, and are greater than 100 miles from their
7 stated home location from their Facebook profiles." [https://www.face](https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting)
8 [book.com/business/a/location-targeting](https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting).

9 Thus, as one example, when Facebook's servers are monitoring the
10 geographic position of a particular communications device of a Facebook
11 user, the servers will initiate the transmission of an advertisement for a
12 Facebook advertiser to the particular communications device if the particular
13 communication device's geographic position changes from being outside of
14 the predefined radius around one of the advertiser's associated geographic
15 regions to being inside of the predefined radius. *See, e.g.*, [https://www.face](https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting)
16 [book.com/business/a/location-targeting](https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting) ("Location targeting lets you select
17 your audience within a custom radius from the following locations: [1]
18 Country [2] State or region [3] City [4] DMA®* [(Designated Market Area)
19 regions are the geographic areas in the United States in which local television
20 viewing is measured by Nielsen.] [5] Zip or post code[.]"); [https://www.](https://www.facebook.com/ads/about/?entry_product=ad_preferences)
21 [facebook.com/ads/about/?entry_product=ad_preferences](https://www.facebook.com/ads/about/?entry_product=ad_preferences) ("Our ad system
22 prioritizes what ad to show you based on what advertisers tell us their desired
23 audience is, and we then match it to people who might be interested in that
24 ad. This means we can show you relevant . . .").

25 118. Additionally, Defendant Facebook has been, and currently is, an active
26 inducer of infringement of the '331 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) and
27 contributory infringer of the '331 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

28 119. Facebook knew of the '331 Patent, or at least should have known of

1 the '331 Patent, but was willfully blind to its existence. On information and belief,
2 Facebook has had actual knowledge of the '331 Patent since at least as early as the
3 filing and/or service of this Complaint.

4 120. Facebook has provided the Accused Products to its customers and, on
5 information and belief, instructions to use the Accused Products in an infringing
6 manner while being on notice of (or willfully blind to) the '331 Patent and
7 Facebook's infringement. Therefore, on information and belief, Facebook knew or
8 should have known of the '331 Patent and of its own infringing acts, or deliberately
9 took steps to avoid learning of those facts.

10 121. Facebook knowingly and intentionally encourages and aids at least its
11 end-user customers to directly infringe the '331 Patent.

12 122. On information and belief, Facebook provides the Accused Products
13 to customers through various third-party application stores (*e.g.*, the Apple iTunes
14 App Store) and instructions to end-user customers so that such customers will use
15 the Accused Products in an infringing manner.

16 123. Facebook's end-user customers directly infringe at least one or more
17 claims of the '331 Patent by using the Accused Products in their intended manner
18 to infringe. Facebook induces such infringement by providing the Accused
19 Products and instructions to enable and facilitate infringement, knowing of, or
20 being willfully blind to the existence of, the '331 Patent. On information and belief,
21 Facebook specifically intends that its actions will result in infringement of at least
22 one or more claims of the '331 Patent, or subjectively believe that their actions will
23 result in infringement of the '331 Patent, but took deliberate actions to avoid
24 learning of those facts, as set forth above.

25 124. Additionally, Facebook contributorily infringes at least one or more
26 claims of the '331 Patent by providing the Accused Products and/or software
27 components thereof, that embody a material part of the claimed inventions of the
28 '331 Patent, that are known by Facebook to be specially made or adapted for use in

1 an infringing manner, and are not staple articles with substantial non-infringing
2 uses. The Accused Products are specially designed to infringe at least one or more
3 claims of the '331 Patent, and their accused components have no substantial non-
4 infringing uses. In particular, on information and belief, the software modules and
5 code that implement and perform the infringing functionalities identified above are
6 specially made and adapted to carry out said functionality and do not have any
7 substantial non-infringing uses.

8 125. Facebook's infringement of the '331 Patent was and continues to be
9 willful and deliberate, entitling Corrino to enhanced damages.

10 126. Additional allegations regarding Facebook's knowledge of the '331
11 Patent and willful infringement will likely have evidentiary support after a
12 reasonable opportunity for discovery.

13 127. Facebook's infringement of the '331 Patent is exceptional and entitles
14 Corrino to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35
15 U.S.C. § 285.

16 128. Corrino is in compliance with any applicable marking and/or notice
17 provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 287 with respect to the '331 Patent.

18 129. Corrino is entitled to recover from Facebook all damages that Corrino
19 has sustained as a result of Facebook's infringement of the '331 Patent, including,
20 without limitation, a reasonable royalty.

21 **COUNT III: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,982,599**

22 130. Corrino incorporates by reference and re-alleges all the foregoing
23 paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

24 131. Defendant Facebook has infringed and is infringing, either literally or
25 under the doctrine of equivalents, the '599 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 *et*
26 *seq.*, directly and/or indirectly, by making, using, offering for sale, or selling in the
27 United States, and/or importing into the United States without authority or license,
28 products and services that direct location-based information to location-specific

1 users, including the Facebook www.facebook.com website and mobile application,
2 that infringe at least one or more claims of the ‘599 Patent.

3 132. As just one non-limiting example, set forth below is a description of
4 infringement of exemplary claim 10 of the ‘599 Patent in connection with the
5 Accused Products. This description is based on publicly available information.
6 Corrino reserves the right to modify this description, including, for example, on the
7 basis of information about the Accused Products that it obtains during discovery.

8 ***10(a): An apparatus comprising:***—As noted above, Facebook is a social
9 networking platform that provides services by which certain Facebook users
10 (*e.g.*, Facebook advertisers) can target other Facebook users such that those
11 users’ communications devices receive the advertisers’ advertisements when
12 certain predefined conditions are met. An example of such a service is
13 Facebook’s Location Targeting service. Facebook at least makes and uses
14 an apparatus (*e.g.*, a server) configured in accordance with claim 10 to
15 facilitate providing the Location Targeting service for one or more Facebook
16 advertisers. Indeed, as explained by Facebook, “[l]ocation targeting helps
17 you find people where you do business, helping you create ads that are
18 relevant to people based on their location.” [https://www.facebook.com/](https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting)
19 [business/a/location-targeting](https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting). Facebook further explains that “[y]ou can
20 already choose from areas near you, including country, state or ZIP code, but
21 we now have expanded features that will give you even more ways to reach
22 people in specific areas.” *Id.*

23 ***10(b): one or more processors configured to receive geographic position***
24 ***data associated with a wireless communications device, and***—Facebook at
25 least makes and uses an apparatus (*e.g.*, a server) to facilitate providing its
26 Location Targeting service that comprises one or more processors configured
27 to receive geographic position data associated with a wireless
28 communications device.

1 For instance, on information and belief, when a Facebook user's
2 wireless communications device has Facebook's location services enabled, a
3 server comprises one or more processors configured to monitor the
4 geographic position of the wireless communications device to facilitate
5 Facebook's Location Targeting service. *See, e.g.*, <https://www.facebook.com/about/basics/manage-your-privacy/location#1> ("Location History is a
6 timeline of specific places you have been, organized into days. You can turn
7 it on or off in your location settings or delete it at any time within the
8 Facebook app."). In this respect, the server is configured to receive
9 geographic position data for the wireless communications devices of
10 Facebook users that have not opted out of allowing Facebook to use location
11 services. *See, e.g.*, <https://www.facebook.com/about/basics/manage-your-privacy/location#1> ("Connection information like your IP address or Wi-Fi
12 connection and specific location information like your device's GPS signal
13 help us understand where you are. This information can be used to help you
14 find events nearby and show you local ads and news stories. . . . You can
15 control whether your device shares precise location information with
16 Facebook Company Products via Location Services, a setting on your mobile
17 device. We may still understand your location using things like check-ins,
18 events, and information about your internet connection.");
19 https://www.facebook.com/ads/about/?entry_product=ad_preferences ("We
20 use location data to show you ads from advertisers trying to reach people in
21 or near a specific place. We get this information from sources such as: [1]
22 Where you connect to the internet [and 2] Where you use your phone[.]").
23
24

25 Indeed, Facebook explains that "[t]he choices for audiences within a
26 location are: [1] (Default) Everyone in this location. People whose current
27 city on their Facebook profile is that location, as well as anyone determined
28 to be in that location via mobile device. [2] People who live in this location.

1 People whose current city from their Facebook profile is within that location.
2 This is also validated by IP address and their Facebook friends' stated
3 locations. [3] Recently in this location. People whose most recent location is
4 the selected area, as determined only via mobile device. This includes people
5 who live there or who may be traveling there. [4] People traveling in this
6 location. People whose most recent location is the selected area, as
7 determined via mobile device, and are greater than 100 miles from their
8 stated home location from their Facebook profiles.” [https://www.face](https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting)
9 [book.com/business/a/location-targeting](https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting).

10 ***10(c): configured to initiate transmission of digital content to the wireless***
11 ***communications device in response to determining that the geographic***
12 ***position of the wireless communications device has changed to be within a***
13 ***predefined distance of a geographic area associated with the digital content***
14 ***during a predefined timeframe associated with the digital content.—***

15 Facebook at least makes and uses an apparatus (e.g., a server) to facilitate
16 providing its Location Targeting service that comprises one or more
17 processors configured to initiate transmission of digital content to the
18 wireless communications device in response to determining that the
19 geographic position of the wireless communications device has changed to
20 be within a predefined distance of a geographic area associated with the
21 digital content during a predefined timeframe associated with the digital
22 content.

23 For instance, a server that is configured to facilitate providing
24 Facebook's Location Targeting services enables a Facebook advertiser's
25 digital content (e.g., an advertisement) to be provided to a particular
26 “audience” (i.e., communications devices of particular Facebook users).
27 Facebook allows a Facebook advertiser to define the particular “audience”
28 based on a variety of factors (e.g., geographic areas), and by doing so,

1 associates the advertiser (and its digital content) with the factors that define
2 its particular audience. [https://www.facebook.](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting)
3 [com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting) (“Whether you’re a flower shop that
4 wants more local customers or an online electronics retailer looking for
5 people interested in your products, our Core Audiences targeting options—
6 the targeting features built into Ads Manager—allow you to reach people
7 based on their demographics, location, interests and behaviors.”). In this
8 respect, the server maintains an index of Facebook advertisers and their
9 respective associations.

10 An example of a factor by which a Facebook advertiser can define its
11 “audience” is one or more geographic areas. [https://www.facebook.com/](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting)
12 [business/products/ads/ad-targeting](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting) (“Reach people in areas where you want
13 to do business. You can even create a radius around a store to help create
14 more walk-ins.”). A Facebook advertiser can be associated with one or more
15 geographic areas in a variety of manners.

16 As one possibility, any Facebook advertiser that utilizes Facebook’s
17 “radius targeting” feature is associated with at least one geographic area and
18 defines a corresponding distance around that at least one geographic area. As
19 explained by Facebook, “[l]ocation targeting lets you select your audience
20 within a custom radius from the following locations: [1] Country [2] State or
21 region [3] City [4] DMA®* [(Designated Market Area) regions are the
22 geographic areas in the United States in which local television viewing is
23 measured by Nielsen.] [5] Zip or post code[.]” [https://](https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting)
24 www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting.

25 Facebook provides an example illustration in which a Facebook
26 advertiser becomes associated with at least two geographic areas (*e.g.*, San
27 Francisco and Berkeley, California) and in which the advertiser defines a
28 corresponding distance around each area (*e.g.*, 50-mile radius around San

1 Francisco and 25-mile radius around Berkeley):

2 Audiences Choose a Custom Audience Browse

3 Create New Custom Audience...

4 Locations United States, California

5 San Francisco + 50 mi ▾

6 Berkeley + 25 mi ▾

7 1601 Willow Rd, Menlo Park, CA, USA + 10 mi ▾

8 Add a country, state/province, city, ZIP or address

9 Everyone in this location ▾

10 Age 18 ▾ - 65+ ▾

11 Gender All Men Women

12 Languages Enter a language...

13 More Demographics ▾

14 10 miles

15 25 miles

16 50 miles

17 Custom

18 <https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting>.

19 Facebook provides another example illustration in which a Facebook
 20 advertiser becomes associated with a geographic area (*e.g.*, Melbourne,
 21 Victoria in Australia) and in which the advertiser defines a corresponding
 22 distance around that area (*e.g.*, 25-mile radius around the city), and explains
 23 “[t]he radius itself appears on the targeting map. It can be adjusted by
 24 clicking the button next to each location and using the slider and field that
 25 appear.”

26 Locations Everyone in this location ▾

27 Australia

28 Melbourne, Victoria + 25mi ▾

29 Include ▾ | Type to a

30 Current city only

31 ✓ Cities within radius

32 10 50 25 mi

33 Melbourne

34 Drop Pin

35 <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/202297959811696>.

1 As another possibility, any Facebook advertiser that utilizes
2 Facebook's "business locations targeting" feature is associated with at least
3 one geographic area (e.g., the physical space occupied by the business'
4 building(s)) and defines a corresponding distance around that at least one
5 geographic area. See, e.g., [https://www.facebook.com/business/help/](https://www.facebook.com/business/help/202297959811696)
6 [202297959811696](https://www.facebook.com/business/help/202297959811696) ("Business Locations targeting allows you to reach
7 people near your business's physical locations."); [https://www.face](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting)
8 [book.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting) ("Reach people in areas where
9 you want to do business. You can even create a radius around a store to help
10 create more walk-ins.").

11 In particular, Facebook generally explains that "[f]irst, you will need
12 to upload your business locations," then "[s]elect the Country of your
13 business location then add specific store locations within the country you've
14 selected," and lastly, "[c]hoose the radius around each of your business
15 locations that you want to reach people in." [https://www.facebook.com/](https://www.facebook.com/business/help/202297959811696)
16 [business/help/202297959811696](https://www.facebook.com/business/help/202297959811696). With respect to this last step, Facebook
17 further explains that "[y]ou can either select Automatic Radius to allow us to
18 automatically set a radius around your store locations, or choose Fixed
19 Radius to reach people within a fixed distance to one of your locations." *Id.*

20 In addition to targeting a particular "audience," Facebook allows a
21 Facebook advertiser to define a particular timeframe during which the
22 advertiser's digital content is to be provided to the particular "audience." For
23 instance, a Facebook advertiser can select particular days and times during
24 which the server is to transmit advertisements to the advertiser's particular
25 "audience," assuming all other conditions are satisfied. See, e.g.,
26 <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/202297959811696> ("You might
27 want to advertise time sensitive sales, for example, to people recently in the
28 location you choose."); <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/1037425>

1 549606837 (“You can control both what dates and what times we show your
2 ads. . . . To set start and end dates/times, select Set a start and end date in the
3 ‘Schedule’ section of ad set creation and choose the start and end
4 dates/times.”).

5 Thus, as one example, the server that facilitates providing Facebook’s
6 Location Targeting service is configured to initiate transmission of a
7 Facebook advertiser’s digital content to the wireless communications device
8 of one of the advertiser’s “audience” members in response to determining
9 that the geographic position of the wireless communications device has
10 changed to be within a predefined distance (*e.g.*, “custom radius”) of a
11 geographic area associated with the digital content during a predefined
12 timeframe associated with the digital content, in accordance with the
13 Facebook Location Targeting service.

14 133. Additionally, Defendant Facebook has been, and currently is, an active
15 inducer of infringement of the ‘599 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) and
16 contributory infringer of the ‘599 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

17 134. Facebook knew of the ‘599 Patent, or at least should have known of
18 the ‘599 Patent, but was willfully blind to its existence. On information and belief,
19 Facebook has had actual knowledge of the ‘599 Patent since at least as early as the
20 filing and/or service of this Complaint.

21 135. Facebook has provided the Accused Products to its customers and, on
22 information and belief, instructions to use the Accused Products in an infringing
23 manner while being on notice of (or willfully blind to) the ‘599 Patent and
24 Facebook’s infringement. Therefore, on information and belief, Facebook knew or
25 should have known of the ‘599 Patent and of its own infringing acts, or deliberately
26 took steps to avoid learning of those facts.

27 136. Facebook knowingly and intentionally encourages and aids at least its
28 end-user customers to directly infringe the ‘599 Patent.

1 137. On information and belief, Facebook provides the Accused Products
2 to customers through various third-party application stores (*e.g.*, the Apple iTunes
3 App Store) and instructions to end-user customers so that such customers will use
4 the Accused Products in an infringing manner.

5 138. Facebook's end-user customers directly infringe at least one or more
6 claims of the '599 Patent by using the Accused Products in their intended manner
7 to infringe. Facebook induces such infringement by providing the Accused
8 Products and instructions to enable and facilitate infringement, knowing of, or
9 being willfully blind to the existence of, the '599 Patent. On information and belief,
10 Facebook specifically intends that its actions will result in infringement of at least
11 one or more claims of the '599 Patent, or subjectively believe that their actions will
12 result in infringement of the '599 Patent, but took deliberate actions to avoid
13 learning of those facts, as set forth above.

14 139. Additionally, Facebook contributorily infringes at least one or more
15 claims of the '599 Patent by providing the Accused Products and/or software
16 components thereof, that embody a material part of the claimed inventions of the
17 '599 Patent, that are known by Facebook to be specially made or adapted for use in
18 an infringing manner, and are not staple articles with substantial non-infringing
19 uses. The Accused Products are specially designed to infringe at least one or more
20 claims of the '599 Patent, and their accused components have no substantial non-
21 infringing uses. In particular, on information and belief, the software modules and
22 code that implement and perform the infringing functionalities identified above are
23 specially made and adapted to carry out said functionality and do not have any
24 substantial non-infringing uses.

25 140. Facebook's infringement of the '599 Patent was and continues to be
26 willful and deliberate, entitling Corrino to enhanced damages.

27 141. Additional allegations regarding Facebook's knowledge of the '599
28 Patent and willful infringement will likely have evidentiary support after a

1 reasonable opportunity for discovery.

2 142. Facebook's infringement of the '599 Patent is exceptional and entitles
3 Corrino to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35
4 U.S.C. § 285.

5 143. Corrino is in compliance with any applicable marking and/or notice
6 provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 287 with respect to the '599 Patent.

7 144. Corrino is entitled to recover from Facebook all damages that Corrino
8 has sustained as a result of Facebook's infringement of the '599 Patent, including,
9 without limitation, a reasonable royalty.

10 **COUNT IV: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,525,450**

11 145. Corrino incorporates by reference and re-alleges all the foregoing
12 paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

13 146. Defendant Facebook has infringed and is infringing, either literally or
14 under the doctrine of equivalents, the '450 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 *et*
15 *seq.*, directly and/or indirectly, by making, using, offering for sale, or selling in the
16 United States, and/or importing into the United States without authority or license,
17 products and services that direct location-based information to location-specific
18 users, including the Facebook www.facebook.com website and mobile application,
19 that infringe at least one or more claims of the '450 Patent.

20 147. As just one non-limiting example, set forth below is a description of
21 infringement of exemplary claim 11 of the '450 Patent in connection with the
22 Accused Products. This description is based on publicly available information.
23 Corrino reserves the right to modify this description, including, for example, on the
24 basis of information about the Accused Products that it obtains during discovery.

25 ***11(a): A system comprising:***—As noted above, Facebook is a social
26 networking platform that provides services by which certain Facebook users
27 (*e.g.*, Facebook advertisers) can target other Facebook users such that those
28 users' communications devices receive the advertisers' advertisements when

1 certain predefined conditions are met. An example of such a service is
2 Facebook's Location Targeting service. Facebook at least makes and uses a
3 system (*e.g.*, one or more servers) configured in accordance with claim 11 to
4 facilitate providing the Location Targeting service for one or more Facebook
5 advertisers. Indeed, as explained by Facebook, "[l]ocation targeting helps
6 you find people where you do business, helping you create ads that are
7 relevant to people based on their location." <https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting>. Facebook further explains that "[y]ou can
8 already choose from areas near you, including country, state or ZIP code, but
9 we now have expanded features that will give you even more ways to reach
10 people in specific areas." *Id.*

11 ***11(b): an information source database comprising an index of information***
12 ***sources, wherein each information source is associated with (i) a***
13 ***demographic code and (ii) one or more location codes, wherein each***
14 ***location code corresponds to a geographic region;***—Facebook at least
15 makes and uses a system (*e.g.*, one or more servers) to facilitate providing its
16 Location Targeting service that comprises an information source database
17 comprising an index of information sources, wherein each information
18 source is associated with (i) a demographic code and (ii) one or more location
19 codes, wherein each location code corresponds to a geographic region.

20
21 For instance, the one or more servers that are configured to facilitate
22 providing Facebook's Location Targeting services enable a Facebook
23 advertiser's relevant data (*e.g.*, an advertisement) to be provided to a
24 particular "audience" (*i.e.*, communications devices of particular Facebook
25 users). Facebook allows a Facebook advertiser to define the particular
26 "audience" based on a variety of factors (*e.g.*, geographic regions and
27 demographics), and by doing so, associates the advertiser (and its
28 advertisements) with the factors that define its particular audience.

1 <https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting> (“Whether
2 you’re a flower shop that wants more local customers or an online electronics
3 retailer looking for people interested in your products, our Core Audiences
4 targeting options—the targeting features built into Ads Manager—allow you
5 to reach people based on their demographics, location, interests and
6 behaviors.”). In this respect, the one or more servers maintain an index of
7 Facebook advertisers and their respective associations.

8 An example of a factor by which a Facebook advertiser can define its
9 “audience” is one or more demographic criterion. For instance, Facebook’s
10 “Core Audiences targeting options—the targeting features built into Ads
11 Manager—allow you to reach people based on their demographics, location,
12 interests and behaviors.” [https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/
13 ad-targeting](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting). In particular, Facebook’s “demographics” allow an advertiser
14 to “[f]ind people based on traits like age, gender, relationship status,
15 education, workplace, job titles and more,” Facebook’s “interests” allow an
16 advertiser to “[f]ind people based on what they’re into, like hobbies, favorite
17 entertainment and more,” and Facebook’s “behaviors” allow an advertiser to
18 “[r]each people based on their purchase behaviors, device usage and other
19 activities.” *Id.* Facebook further explains that “[d]etailed targeting is a
20 targeting option available in the ‘Audience’ section of ad set creation that
21 allows you to refine the group of people we show your ads to. You can do
22 this with additional demographic information, interests and behaviors. These
23 detailed targeting options may be based on: [1] Apps they use [2] Ads they
24 click [3] Pages they engage with [4] Activities people engage in on and off
25 Facebook related to things like their device usage, purchase behaviors or
26 intents and travel preferences [5] Demographics like age, gender and location
27 [6] The mobile device they use and the speed of their network connection[.]
28 You can browse the full list of detailed targeting options or search for specific

ones using the ‘Add demographics, interests or behaviors’ search bar.”
https://www.facebook.com/business/help/182371508761821?helpref=page_content.

An example graphical user interface through which an advertiser is associated with one or more demographic criterion is shown below. The red-box annotation identifies where an advertiser searches/browses and selects particular demographic criteria to be associated.

Audience
 Define who you want to see your ads. [Learn more.](#)

NEW AUDIENCE ▾

Custom Audiences ⓘ Choose a Custom Audience

Exclude

Create New ▾

Locations ⓘ Everyone in this location ▾

United States

United States

Include ▾ Add locations

Add Bulk Locations...

Age ⓘ 18 ▾ - 65+ ▾

Gender ⓘ All Men Women

Languages ⓘ Enter a language...

Detailed Targeting ⓘ INCLUDE people who match at least ONE of the following ⓘ

Add demographics, interests or behaviors | Suggestions | Browse

Exclude People

Connections ⓘ Add a connection type ▾

☐ Save this audience

<https://www.facebook.com/business/learn/facebook-ads-choose-audience>.

On information and belief, each of Facebook’s demographic criterion (discussed above) corresponds to a respective demographic code that is

1 utilized to associate the particular demographic criteria with a given
2 Facebook advertiser. For example, on information and belief, each of the
3 selectable demographic criterion that appear in the red-box annotation in the
4 above illustration when the advertiser searches/browses has a corresponding
5 demographic code that becomes associated with the Facebook advertiser
6 when selected. *See, e.g.*, [https://developers.facebook.com/docs/marketing-](https://developers.facebook.com/docs/marketing-api/targeting-search)
7 [api/targeting-search](https://developers.facebook.com/docs/marketing-api/targeting-search) (explaining that each particular demographic criteria has
8 a corresponding “Facebook ID of demographic targeting”).

9 Another example of a factor by which a Facebook advertiser can
10 define its “audience” is one or more geographic regions. [https://www.face](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting)
11 [book.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting) (“Reach people in areas where
12 you want to do business. You can even create a radius around a store to help
13 create more walk-ins.”). A Facebook advertiser (and its relevant data) can
14 be associated with one or more geographic regions in a variety of manners.

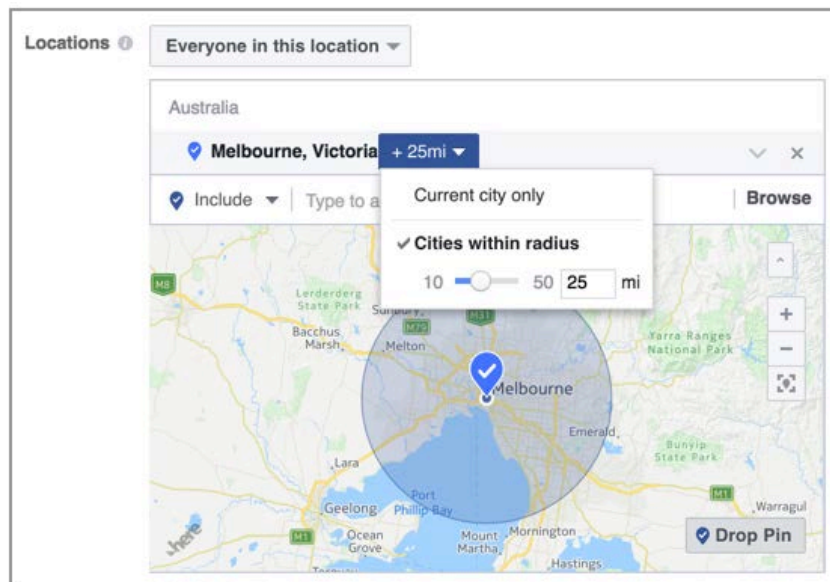
15 As one possibility, any Facebook advertiser that utilizes Facebook’s
16 “radius targeting” feature is associated with at least one geographic region
17 and defines a corresponding distance around that at least one geographic
18 region. As explained by Facebook, “[l]ocation targeting lets you select your
19 audience within a custom radius from the following locations: [1] Country
20 [2] State or region [3] City [4] DMA®* [(Designated Market Area) regions
21 are the geographic areas in the United States in which local television
22 viewing is measured by Nielsen.] [5] Zip or post code[.]” [https://](https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting)
23 www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting.

24 Facebook provides an example illustration in which a Facebook
25 advertiser becomes associated with at least two geographic regions (*e.g.*, San
26 Francisco and Berkeley, California) and in which the advertiser defines a
27 corresponding distance around each region (*e.g.*, 50-mile radius around San
28 Francisco and 25-mile radius around Berkeley):

A screenshot of the Facebook targeting interface. The 'Locations' section is active, showing a list of locations in California: 'United States, California', 'San Francisco + 50 mi', 'Berkeley + 25 mi', and '1601 Willow Rd, Menlo Park, CA, USA + 10 mi'. A dropdown menu is open next to the 10-mile radius, showing options for '10 miles', '25 miles', '50 miles', and 'Custom'. Below the locations, there are filters for 'Age' (18 to 65+), 'Gender' (All, Men, Women), and 'Languages' (Enter a language...). A 'More Demographics' button is also visible.

<https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting>.

Facebook provides another example illustration in which a Facebook advertiser becomes associated with a geographic region (*e.g.*, Melbourne, Victoria in Australia) and in which the advertiser defines a corresponding distance around that region (*e.g.*, 25-mile radius around the city), and explains “[t]he radius itself appears on the targeting map. It can be adjusted by clicking the button next to each location and using the slider and field that appear.”



<https://www.facebook.com/business/help/202297959811696>.

1 As another possibility, any Facebook advertiser that utilizes
 2 Facebook's "business locations targeting" feature is associated with at least
 3 one geographic region (*e.g.*, the physical space occupied by the business'
 4 building(s)) and defines a corresponding distance around that at least one
 5 geographic region. *See, e.g.*, [https://www.facebook.com/business/help/](https://www.facebook.com/business/help/202297959811696)
 6 [202297959811696](https://www.facebook.com/business/help/202297959811696) ("Business Locations targeting allows you to reach
 7 people near your business's physical locations."); [https://www.face](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting)
 8 [book.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting](https://www.facebook.com/business/products/ads/ad-targeting) ("Reach people in areas where
 9 you want to do business. You can even create a radius around a store to help
 10 create more walk-ins.").

11 In particular, Facebook generally explains that "[f]irst, you will need
 12 to upload your business locations," then "[s]elect the Country of your
 13 business location then add specific store locations within the country you've
 14 selected," and lastly, "[c]hoose the radius around each of your business
 15 locations that you want to reach people in." [https://www.facebook.com/](https://www.facebook.com/business/help/202297959811696)
 16 [business/help/202297959811696](https://www.facebook.com/business/help/202297959811696). With respect to this last step, Facebook
 17 further explains that "[y]ou can either select Automatic Radius to allow us to
 18 automatically set a radius around your store locations, or choose Fixed
 19 Radius to reach people within a fixed distance to one of your locations." *Id.*

20 On information and belief, Facebook's geographic regions (discussed
 21 above) correspond to respective location codes that are utilized to associate
 22 particular geographic regions with Facebook advertisers. *See, e.g.*, [https://](https://developers.facebook.com/docs/marketing-api/targeting-search)
 23 developers.facebook.com/docs/marketing-api/targeting-search (describing
 24 various location codes utilized by Facebook, including "region codes" for
 25 countries, "city codes" for cities, "locale codes" for locales, etc.).

26 ***11(c): a communications device database comprising an index of***
 27 ***communications devices, wherein each communications device is***
 28 ***associated with a demographic code; and***—Facebook at least makes and

1 uses a system (*e.g.*, one or more servers) to facilitate providing its Location
2 Targeting service that comprises a communications device database
3 comprising an index of communications devices, wherein each
4 communications device is associated with a demographic code.

5 For example, Facebook associates users and their respective
6 communications devices with a variety of demographic information, which
7 it uses to personalize Facebook's services for the users, such as by
8 customizing the advertisements provided to the users' communications
9 devices. *See, e.g.*, [https://www.facebook.com/ads/about/?entry_product=](https://www.facebook.com/ads/about/?entry_product=ad_preferences)
10 [ad_preferences](https://www.facebook.com/ads/about/?entry_product=ad_preferences) ("Ads are shown to you based on your activity across
11 Facebook companies and products - such as . . . Information from your
12 Facebook and Instagram profile," "Websites you visit or apps you use can
13 send Facebook data directly . . . to help us show you ads based on products
14 or services you've looked at, such as a shirt on a clothing retailer's website.
15 Examples of this include . . . Adding a product to a shopping cart or making
16 a purchase," "Our ad system prioritizes what ad to show you based on what
17 advertisers tell us their desired audience is, and we then match it to people
18 who might be interested in that ad. This means we can show you relevant and
19 useful ads without advertisers learning who you are.").

20 On information and belief, the various demographic information
21 collected by Facebook on its users to personalize advertisements correspond
22 to respective demographic codes that are utilized to associate particular
23 demographic information with Facebook users and their respective
24 communications devices. *See, e.g.*, [https://developers.facebook.com/docs/](https://developers.facebook.com/docs/marketing-api/targeting-search)
25 [marketing-api/targeting-search](https://developers.facebook.com/docs/marketing-api/targeting-search) (explaining that each particular demographic
26 criteria has a corresponding "Facebook ID of demographic targeting"). In
27 this respect, the one or more servers maintain an index of Facebook users'
28 communications devices and their respective associations.

1 *11(d): a processor for initiating the transmission of relevant data to*
2 *a communications device in response to receiving (i) an identifier*
3 *corresponding to the communications device and (ii) an indication of the*
4 *geographic position of the communications device, wherein the relevant*
5 *data originates from at least one information source that is associated with*
6 *both (i) a location code corresponding to a geographic region within a*
7 *defined distance from the geographic position specified in the received*
8 *indication, and (ii) a demographic code associated with the*
9 *communications device specified in the received indication.*—Facebook at
10 least makes and uses a system (e.g., one or more servers) to facilitate
11 providing its Location Targeting service that comprises a processor for
12 initiating the transmission of relevant data to a communications device in
13 response to receiving (i) an identifier corresponding to the communications
14 device and (ii) an indication of the geographic position of the
15 communications device, wherein the relevant data originates from at least
16 one information source that is associated with both (i) a location code
17 corresponding to a geographic region within a defined distance from the
18 geographic position specified in the received indication, and (ii) a
19 demographic code associated with the communications device specified in
20 the received indication.

21 For example, on information and belief, the one or more servers that
22 facilitate Facebook's Location Targeting service comprise a processor
23 configured to initiate the transmission of relevant data (e.g., an
24 advertisement) to a communications device in response to receiving (i) an
25 identifier corresponding to the communications device and (ii) an indication
26 of the geographic position of the communications device.

27 For instance, on information and belief, when a Facebook user's
28 communications device has Facebook's location services enabled, the one or

1 more servers receive an identifier corresponding to the communications
2 devices. *See, e.g.*, <https://www.facebook.com/policy.php> (“[W]e collect
3 information from and about the computers, phones, connected TVs and other
4 web-connected devices you use that integrate with our Products, and we
5 combine this information across different devices you use. For example, we
6 use information collected about your use of our Products on your phone to
7 better personalize the content (including ads) or features you see when you
8 use our Products on another device, such as your laptop or tablet, or to
9 measure whether you took an action in response to an ad we showed you on
10 your phone on a different device. Information we obtain from these devices
11 includes . . . Identifiers: unique identifiers, device IDs, and other identifiers,
12 such as from games, apps or accounts you use, and Family Device IDs (or
13 other identifiers unique to Facebook Company Products associated with the
14 same device or account)”).

15 Moreover, when a Facebook user’s communications device has
16 Facebook’s location services enabled, the one or more servers monitor the
17 geographic position of the communications device to facilitate Facebook’s
18 Location Targeting service. *See, e.g.*, [https://www.facebook.com/about/](https://www.facebook.com/about/basics/manage-your-privacy/location#1)
19 [basics/manage-your-privacy/location#1](https://www.facebook.com/about/basics/manage-your-privacy/location#1) (“Location History is a timeline of
20 specific places you have been, organized into days. You can turn it on or off
21 in your location settings or delete it at any time within the Facebook app.”).
22 In this respect, the one or more servers are configured to receive geographic
23 position data for the communication devices of Facebook users that have not
24 opted out of allowing Facebook to use location services. *See, e.g.*,
25 <https://www.facebook.com/about/basics/manage-your-privacy/location#1>
26 (“Connection information like your IP address or Wi-Fi connection and
27 specific location information like your device’s GPS signal help us
28 understand where you are. This information can be used to help you find

1 events nearby and show you local ads and news stories. . . . You can control
2 whether your device shares precise location information with Facebook
3 Company Products via Location Services, a setting on your mobile device.
4 We may still understand your location using things like check-ins, events,
5 and information about your internet connection.”); https://www.facebook.com/ads/about/?entry_product=ad_preferences (“We use location data
6 to show you ads from advertisers trying to reach people in or near a specific
7 place. We get this information from sources such as: [1] Where you connect
8 to the internet [and 2] Where you use your phone[.]”).

10 Indeed, Facebook explains that “[t]he choices for audiences within a
11 location are: [1] (Default) Everyone in this location. People whose current
12 city on their Facebook profile is that location, as well as anyone determined
13 to be in that location via mobile device. [2] People who live in this location.
14 People whose current city from their Facebook profile is within that location.
15 This is also validated by IP address and their Facebook friends’ stated
16 locations. [3] Recently in this location. People whose most recent location is
17 the selected area, as determined only via mobile device. This includes people
18 who live there or who may be traveling there. [4] People traveling in this
19 location. People whose most recent location is the selected area, as
20 determined via mobile device, and are greater than 100 miles from their
21 stated home location from their Facebook profiles.”
22 <https://www.facebook.com/business/a/location-targeting>.

23 Thus, in response to receiving the device identifier and geographic
24 position indication, the one or more servers are configured to initiate the
25 transmission of a relevant advertisement to the communications device,
26 where the relevant advertisement originates from a Facebook advertiser that
27 is associated with both (i) a location code corresponding to a geographic
28 region within a defined distance from the geographic position specified in

1 the received indication and (ii) a demographic code associated with the
2 communications device specified in the received indication. For instance, as
3 discussed above, a Facebook advertiser can define its particular “audience”
4 based on a variety of factors, including one or more geographic regions and
5 one or more demographics. In line with the above discussion, along with
6 being associated with one or more geographic regions, the Facebook
7 advertiser can set respective defined distances for the one or more geographic
8 regions. The one or more servers are configured to transmit the Facebook
9 advertiser’s advertisement to the communications device when (i) the
10 communications device’s geographic position is within any of the
11 advertiser’s defined distances corresponding to any of its geographic regions
12 and (ii) a demographic code associated with the communications device
13 corresponds to one or more demographics associated with the advertiser.

14 148. Additionally, Defendant Facebook has been, and currently is, an active
15 inducer of infringement of the ‘450 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) and
16 contributory infringer of the ‘450 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

17 149. Facebook knew of the ‘450 Patent, or at least should have known of
18 the ‘450 Patent, but was willfully blind to its existence. On information and belief,
19 Facebook has had actual knowledge of the ‘450 Patent since at least as early as the
20 filing and/or service of this Complaint.

21 150. Facebook has provided the Accused Products to its customers and, on
22 information and belief, instructions to use the Accused Products in an infringing
23 manner while being on notice of (or willfully blind to) the ‘450 Patent and
24 Facebook’s infringement. Therefore, on information and belief, Facebook knew or
25 should have known of the ‘450 Patent and of its own infringing acts, or deliberately
26 took steps to avoid learning of those facts.

27 151. Facebook knowingly and intentionally encourages and aids at least its
28 end-user customers to directly infringe the ‘450 Patent.

1 152. On information and belief, Facebook provides the Accused Products
2 to customers through various third-party application stores (*e.g.*, the Apple iTunes
3 App Store) and instructions to end-user customers so that such customers will use
4 the Accused Products in an infringing manner.

5 153. Facebook's end-user customers directly infringe at least one or more
6 claims of the '450 Patent by using the Accused Products in their intended manner
7 to infringe. Facebook induces such infringement by providing the Accused
8 Products and instructions to enable and facilitate infringement, knowing of, or
9 being willfully blind to the existence of, the '450 Patent. On information and belief,
10 Facebook specifically intends that its actions will result in infringement of at least
11 one or more claims of the '450 Patent, or subjectively believe that their actions will
12 result in infringement of the '450 Patent, but took deliberate actions to avoid
13 learning of those facts, as set forth above.

14 154. Additionally, Facebook contributorily infringes at least one or more
15 claims of the '450 Patent by providing the Accused Products and/or software
16 components thereof, that embody a material part of the claimed inventions of the
17 '450 Patent, that are known by Facebook to be specially made or adapted for use in
18 an infringing manner, and are not staple articles with substantial non-infringing
19 uses. The Accused Products are specially designed to infringe at least one or more
20 claims of the '450 Patent, and their accused components have no substantial non-
21 infringing uses. In particular, on information and belief, the software modules and
22 code that implement and perform the infringing functionalities identified above are
23 specially made and adapted to carry out said functionality and do not have any
24 substantial non-infringing uses.

25 155. Facebook's infringement of the '450 Patent was and continues to be
26 willful and deliberate, entitling Corrino to enhanced damages.

27 156. Additional allegations regarding Facebook's knowledge of the '450
28 Patent and willful infringement will likely have evidentiary support after a

1 reasonable opportunity for discovery.

2 157. Facebook's infringement of the '450 Patent is exceptional and entitles
3 Corrino to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35
4 U.S.C. § 285.

5 158. Corrino is in compliance with any applicable marking and/or notice
6 provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 287 with respect to the '450 Patent.

7 159. Corrino is entitled to recover from Facebook all damages that Corrino
8 has sustained as a result of Facebook's infringement of the '450 Patent, including,
9 without limitation, a reasonable royalty.

10 **COUNT V: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,847,685**

11 160. Corrino incorporates by reference and re-alleges all the foregoing
12 paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

13 161. Defendant Facebook has infringed and is infringing, either literally or
14 under the doctrine of equivalents, the '685 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 *et*
15 *seq.*, directly and/or indirectly, by making, using, offering for sale, or selling in the
16 United States, and/or importing into the United States without authority or license,
17 products and services that direct location-based information to location-specific
18 users, including the Facebook www.facebook.com website and mobile application,
19 that infringe at least one or more claims of the '685 Patent.

20 162. As just one non-limiting example, set forth below is a description of
21 infringement of exemplary claim 19 of the '685 Patent in connection with the
22 Accused Products. This description is based on publicly available information.
23 Corrino reserves the right to modify this description, including, for example, on the
24 basis of information about the Accused Products that it obtains during discovery.

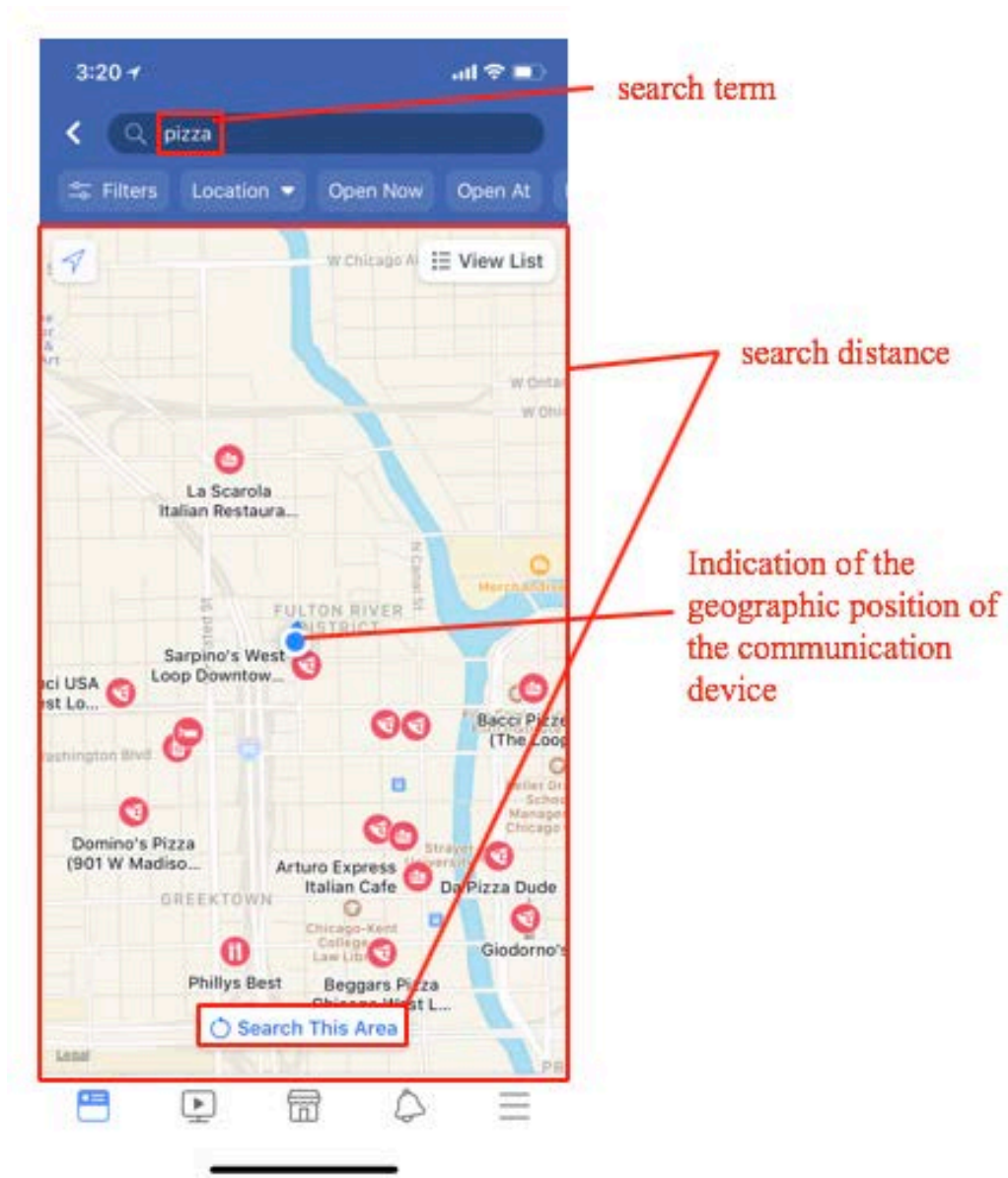
25 **19(a): A system comprising:**—As noted above, Facebook is a social
26 networking platform that provides services by which a Facebook user utilizes
27 a communications device to obtain search-query results related to a query
28 that can be based on a variety of search parameters. Facebook at least makes

1 and uses a system (*e.g.*, one or more servers) configured in accordance with
2 claim 19 to facilitate providing its searching services.

3 ***19(b): one or more processors configured to receive a search query from a***
4 ***communications device, the search query comprising an identifier***
5 ***corresponding to the communications device, an indication of the***
6 ***geographic position of the communications device, a search distance, and***
7 ***at least one search term; and***—Facebook at least makes and uses a system
8 (*e.g.*, one or more servers) to facilitate providing its searching services that
9 comprises one or more processors configured to receive a search query from
10 a communications device, the search query comprising an identifier
11 corresponding to the communications device, an indication of the geographic
12 position of the communications device, a search distance, and at least one
13 search term.

14 For instance, the one or more servers are configured to receive search
15 queries from Facebook users' communications devices (*e.g.*, mobile phones)
16 running, for instance, the Facebook mobile app, in which the search queries
17 include a variety of search parameters. *See, e.g.*,
18 <https://www.facebook.com/help/www/400002116752060> ("You can search
19 for people, posts, photos, videos, places, Pages, Groups, apps, links and
20 events on Facebook. Start searching with keywords (example: Caroline
21 wedding) and you'll see a list of results that you can filter.");
22 <https://www.facebook.com/help/113625708804960> ("You see unique search
23 results based on: Your connections to people, places, things.").

24 In particular, an example Facebook search query illustrated below
25 includes an identifier corresponding to a communications device, an
26 indication of the geographic position of the communication device (*e.g.*, as
27 evidenced by the blue indicator shown below), a search distance (*e.g.*,
28 defined by the selected map area), and at least one search term (*e.g.*, "pizza"):



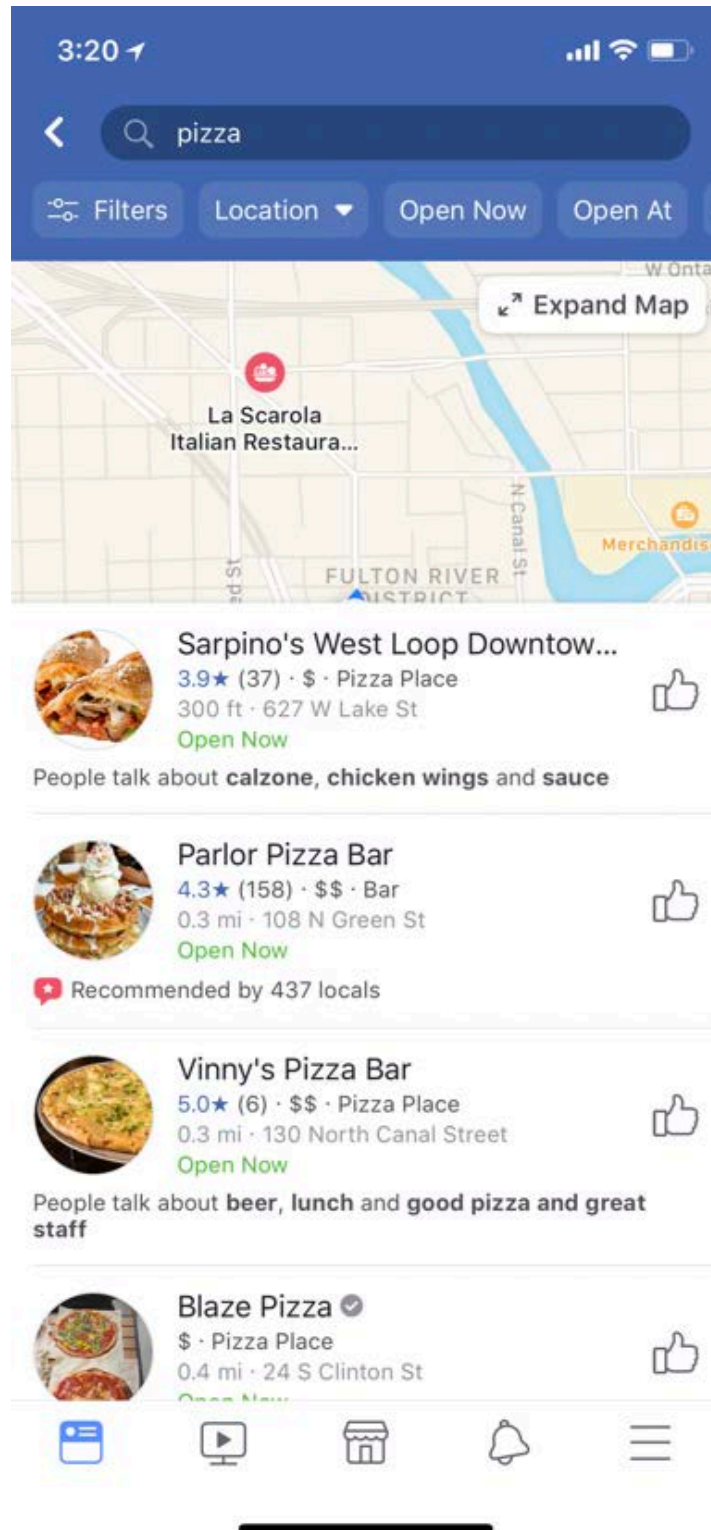
Moreover, Facebook explains that it collects data relating to communication devices, including data relating to “device attributes,” “device operations,” “identifiers,” and “device signals,” among other data. <https://www.facebook.com/privacy/explanation>; *see also, e.g.*, <https://www.facebook.com/policy.php> (“[W]e collect information from and about the computers, phones, connected TVs and other web-connected devices you use that integrate with our Products, and we combine this information across different devices you use. For example, we use information collected about

1 your use of our Products on your phone to better personalize the content
2 (including ads) or features you see when you use our Products on another
3 device, such as your laptop or tablet, or to measure whether you took an
4 action in response to an ad we showed you on your phone on a different
5 device. Information we obtain from these devices includes . . . Identifiers:
6 unique identifiers, device IDs, and other identifiers, such as from games, apps
7 or accounts you use, and Family Device IDs (or other identifiers unique to
8 Facebook Company Products associated with the same device or account”).

9 Facebook further explains that it collects various data to provide
10 “location-related information,” which “can be based on things like precise
11 device location . . .,” among other things. *Id*; *see also*, *e.g.*,
12 <https://developers.facebook.com/docs/places/web/search> (“You use these
13 parameters to define your search criteria. . . . The following example request
14 searches for Places with ‘cafe’ in their Place name, and within one kilometer
15 of the specified coordinates. For each Place returned, the API call requests
16 the Place name, the number of Checkins, and the Place’s profile picture.”).

17 ***19(c): wherein the one or more processors are configured to initiate the***
18 ***transmission of a list of one or more search results to the communications***
19 ***device in response to the search query,***—Facebook at least makes and uses
20 a system (*e.g.*, one or more servers) to facilitate providing its searching
21 services that comprises one or more processors configured to initiate the
22 transmission of a list of one or more search results to the communications
23 device in response to the search query.

24 For instance, in addition to the “map” view shown in the screenshot
25 above (which displays search results for the selected map area), Facebook
26 transmits a list of one or more search results to the communications device
27 in response to the search query. One example screenshot of this list
28 (corresponding to the above selected map area) is shown below:



Indeed, Facebook provides the following search-query-results example that includes a returned list of search results:

Example

The following example request searches for Places with "cafe" in their Place name, and within one kilometer of the specified coordinates. For each Place returned, the API call requests the Place name, the number of Checkins, and the Place's profile picture.

Request

```
GET https://graph.facebook.com/search
?type=place
&fields=name,checkins,picture
&q=cafe
&center=40.7304,-73.9921
&distance=1000
```

Response

The following example JSON code is returned in response to the example request above.

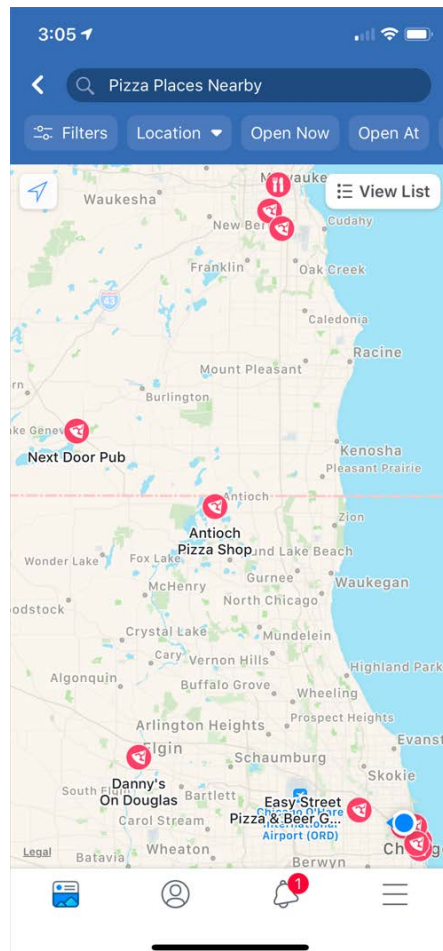
```
{
  "data": [
    {
      "name": "Cafe Nodery - Manhattan",
      "checkins": 3097,
      "picture": {
        "data": {
          "is_silhouette": false,
          "url": "https://scontent.xx.fbcdn.net/v/t1.0-1/c0.5.50.50/p50x50/10649901_7256755075"
        }
      },
      "id": "460770554016783"
    },
    {
      "name": "Cafe Mogador",
      "checkins": 25097,
      "picture": {
        "data": {
          "is_silhouette": false,
          "url": "https://scontent.xx.fbcdn.net/v/t1.0-1/c68.15.185.185/s50x50/602492_44189316"
        }
      },
      "id": "111724322196060"
    },
    {
      "name": "Cafe Orlin",
      "checkins": 23367,
      "picture": {
        "data": {
          "is_silhouette": false,
          "url": "https://scontent.xx.fbcdn.net/v/t1.0-1/c7.0.50.50/p50x50/943881_109727567029"
        }
      },
      "id": "147652718587250"
    },
    ...
  ]
}
```

<https://developers.facebook.com/docs/places/web/search>.

19(d): wherein the list of one or more search results comprises at least one search result that is associated with a location code corresponding to a geographic region, wherein the geographic region corresponding to the location code associated with the at least one search result is a geographic region that is within the specified search distance from the geographic position of the communications device specified in the received search

query.—On information and belief, the transmitted list of one or more search results includes at least one search result that is associated with a location code corresponding to a geographic region that is within the specified search distance from the geographic position of the communications device specified in the received search query.

For instance, on information and belief, at least one search result shown in the below screenshot corresponds to an entity (*e.g.*, a pizza restaurant) that is associated with a location code corresponding to a geographic region (*e.g.*, a particular state such as Wisconsin or Illinois, a particular city such as Chicago or Milwaukee, etc.) that is within the specified search distance (defined by the selected map area) from the geographic position of the communications device (represented by the blue indicator shown below) specified in the received search query.



1 *See, e.g.,* [https://developers.facebook.com/docs/marketing-api/targeting-](https://developers.facebook.com/docs/marketing-api/targeting-search)
2 search (describing various location codes utilized by Facebook, including
3 “region codes” for countries, “city codes” for cities, “locale codes” for
4 locales, etc.).

5 163. Additionally, Defendant Facebook has been, and currently is, an active
6 inducer of infringement of the ‘685 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) and
7 contributory infringer of the ‘685 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

8 164. Facebook knew of the ‘685 Patent, or at least should have known of
9 the ‘685 Patent, but was willfully blind to its existence. On information and belief,
10 Facebook has had actual knowledge of the ‘685 Patent since at least as early as the
11 filing and/or service of this Complaint.

12 165. Facebook has provided the Accused Products to its customers and, on
13 information and belief, instructions to (i) use the Accused Products in an infringing
14 manner and/or (ii) make an infringing device, while being on notice of (or willfully
15 blind to) the ‘685 Patent and Facebook’s infringement. Therefore, on information
16 and belief, Facebook knew or should have known of the ‘685 Patent and of its own
17 infringing acts, or deliberately took steps to avoid learning of those facts.

18 166. Facebook knowingly and intentionally encourages and aids at least its
19 end-user customers to directly infringe the ‘685 Patent.

20 167. On information and belief, Facebook provides the Accused Products
21 to customers through various third-party application stores (*e.g.*, the Apple iTunes
22 App Store) and instructions to end-user customers so that such customers will use
23 the Accused Products in an infringing manner and/or make an infringing device
24 comprising the Facebook www.facebook.com website and/or mobile application.

25 168. Facebook’s end-user customers directly infringe at least one or more
26 claims of the ‘685 Patent by using the Accused Products in their intended manner
27 to infringe and/or by making an infringing device via downloading the Facebook
28 www.facebook.com website and/or mobile application. Facebook induces such

1 infringement by providing the Accused Products and instructions to enable and
2 facilitate infringement, knowing of, or being willfully blind to the existence of, the
3 ‘685 Patent. On information and belief, Facebook specifically intends that its
4 actions will result in infringement of at least one or more claims of the ‘685 Patent,
5 or subjectively believe that their actions will result in infringement of the ‘685
6 Patent, but took deliberate actions to avoid learning of those facts, as set forth
7 above.

8 169. Additionally, Facebook contributorily infringes at least one or more
9 claims of the ‘685 Patent by providing the Accused Products and/or software
10 components thereof, that embody a material part of the claimed inventions of the
11 ‘685 Patent, that are known by Facebook to be specially made or adapted for use in
12 an infringing manner, and are not staple articles with substantial non-infringing
13 uses. The Accused Products are specially designed to infringe at least one or more
14 claims of the ‘685 Patent, and their accused components have no substantial non-
15 infringing uses. In particular, on information and belief, the software modules and
16 code that implement and perform the infringing functionalities identified above are
17 specially made and adapted to carry out said functionality and do not have any
18 substantial non-infringing uses.

19 170. Facebook’s infringement of the ‘685 Patent was and continues to be
20 willful and deliberate, entitling Corrino to enhanced damages.

21 171. Additional allegations regarding Facebook’s knowledge of the ‘685
22 Patent and willful infringement will likely have evidentiary support after a
23 reasonable opportunity for discovery.

24 172. Facebook’s infringement of the ‘685 Patent is exceptional and entitles
25 Corrino to attorneys’ fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35
26 U.S.C. § 285.

27 173. Corrino is in compliance with any applicable marking and/or notice
28 provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 287 with respect to the ‘685 Patent.

174. Corrino is entitled to recover from Facebook all damages that Corrino has sustained as a result of Facebook's infringement of the '685 Patent, including, without limitation, a reasonable royalty.

COUNT VI: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,716,149

175. Corrino incorporates by reference and re-alleges all the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

176. Defendant Facebook has infringed and is infringing, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, the '149 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 *et seq.*, directly and/or indirectly, by making, using, offering for sale, or selling in the United States, and/or importing into the United States without authority or license, products and services that direct location-based information to location-specific users, including the Facebook www.facebook.com website and mobile application, that infringe at least one or more claims of the '149 Patent.

177. As just one non-limiting example, set forth below is a description of infringement of exemplary claim 1 of the '149 Patent in connection with the Accused Products. This description is based on publicly available information. Corrino reserves the right to modify this description, including, for example, on the basis of information about the Accused Products that it obtains during discovery.

1(a): A computer controlled method for monitoring a persistent virtual environment comprising:—Facebook provides a persistent virtual environment that takes the form of a social online world. For instance, a user subscribes to Facebook's social online world by creating an online entity via a Facebook user account through which the user accesses Facebook's social networking platform via a computer system running a native Facebook app or web browser. Within Facebook's social networking platform, a Facebook user through his/her online entity can virtually experience new sights and activities, as well as virtually develop social relationships with other registered Facebook users through their respective online entities.

1 On information and belief, Facebook, through its employees (*e.g.*,
 2 software developers, user support staff, etc.), has utilized and/or continues
 3 utilizing a computer system (*e.g.*, desktop or laptop computer, mobile phone,
 4 tablet, etc.) to perform the computer-controlled method of claim 1, such as
 5 (i) during development of Facebook’s “Page Insights,” (ii) while developing
 6 updates and/or revisions to Page Insights, and/or (iii) while providing
 7 customer support related to Page Insights.

8 ***1(b): displaying, at a computer system, a visualization that represents a***
 9 ***social aspect of said persistent virtual environment, said visualization***
 10 ***responsive to a metric, wherein said visualization represents an overall***
 11 ***interactivity level;***—Facebook causes computer systems to display a
 12 visualization that represents a social aspect of a persistent virtual
 13 environment (*i.e.*, Facebook’s social online world), said visualization
 14 responsive to a metric, wherein said visualization represents an overall
 15 interactivity level.

16 For example, Facebook provides “Page Insights [that] look[] at the
 17 interactions with your Page (*i.e.*, likes, comment and shares).”
 18 <https://www.facebook.com/business/news/audience-insights>; *see also, e.g.*,
 19 <https://www.facebook.com/help/131809553587433> (“You can see how
 20 many people are reacting to, commenting on and sharing your Page posts in
 21 Page Insights.”). As explained by Facebook, “Insights provide information
 22 about your Page’s performance, like demographic data about your audience
 23 and how people are responding to your posts. . . . You can use Insights to:
 24 [1] Understand how people are engaging with your Page [2] View metrics
 25 about your Page’s performance [3] Learn which posts have the most
 26 engagement and see when your audience is on Facebook”
 27 <https://www.facebook.com/help/268680253165747>. Examples of the Page
 28 Insights visualizations that are responsive to metrics and that represent an

overall interactivity level include a Page Likes visualization, a Post Reach visualization, and an Engagement visualization, among numerous other examples. See <https://www.facebook.com/business/a/page/page-insights>; see also, e.g., <https://blog.bufferapp.com/facebook-insights> (“The Overview tab within Facebook Insights does more than it says. Apart from showing you key metrics of your Page (Page Summary), it also shows you the key metrics for your five most recent posts and a brief comparison of your Page with similar Facebook Pages. . . . The Page Summary section shows you the key metrics of your Page for the last seven days, such as Page Likes, Post Engagement, and Reach.”).

Facebook instructs and encourages its users to access Page Insights via a computer system in a variety of manners. As one example, Facebook instructs and encourages its users to access Page Insights via a desktop or laptop computer as follows:

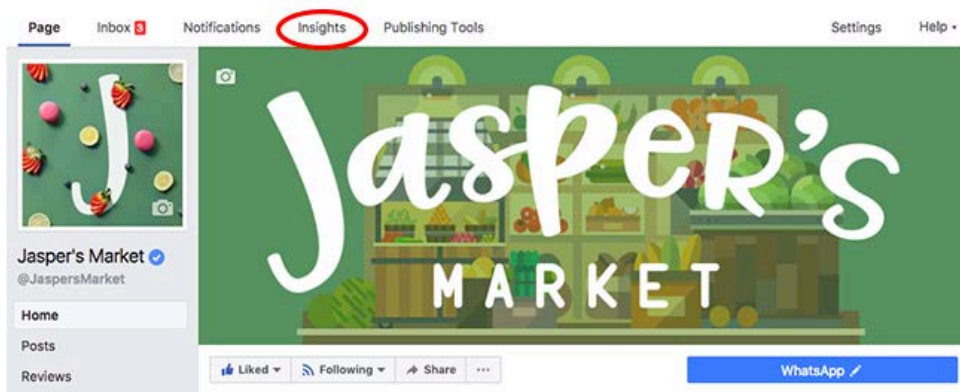
Where can I see Page Insights?

[Computer Help](#) [Mobile Help](#) ▾

[Share Article](#)

To see Page Insights:

- 1 Click **Insights** at the top of your Page.



- 2 Click sections on the left for more information.

<https://www.facebook.com/help/268680253165747>.

As another example, Facebook instructs and encourages its users to access Page Insights via an iPhone as follows:

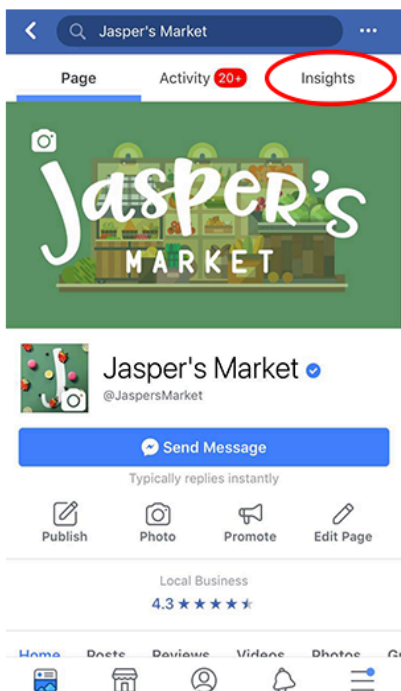
Where can I see Page Insights?

Computer Help iPhone App Help Mobile Help ▾

➦ Share Article

To see insights about your Page:

- 1 Go to your Page.
- 2 Tap **Insights** at the top.

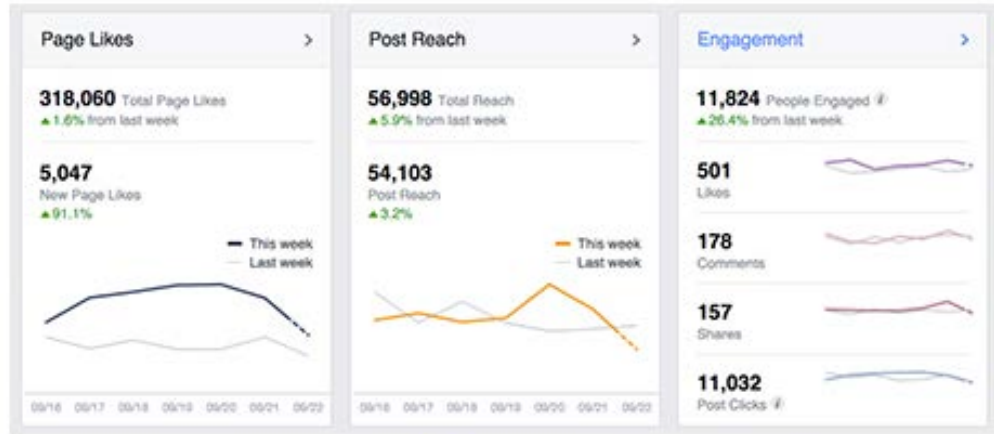


To see more insights or to [export insights](#), log into Facebook from a computer.

<https://www.facebook.com/help/iphone-app/268680253165747>.

Upon selection of the “Insights” icon (circled in red in the above images), Facebook’s servers cause the computer system to display a variety of Page Insights visualizations that represent a social aspect of Facebook’s social online world. For example, Facebook’s servers cause computer systems to display an “Overview” section that “provides a snapshot of the last seven days of your Page’s performance. It focuses on 3 core areas: [1] Page Likes: Total and new likes for your Page [2] Post Reach: Total number

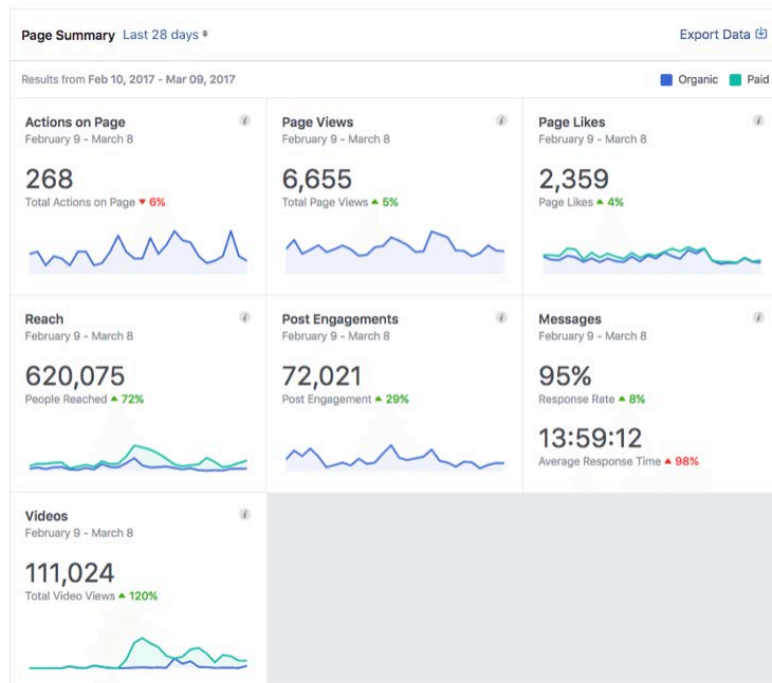
of unique people who were shown your Page and posts [3] Engagement: Total number of unique people who engaged with your Page, as well as different engagement types[.]” An example of this visualization is provided below:



See your total likes, post reach and more

<https://www.facebook.com/business/a/page/page-insights>.

Another example of this visualization is provided below, which comes from a Facebook user documenting his performance of the method of claim 1:



<https://blog.bufferapp.com/facebook-insights>.

On information and belief, Facebook facilitates and/or has facilitated the performance of this method step, such as in connection with Facebook's Page Insights, consistent with how Facebook expects and encourages its users to facilitate the performance of this method step.

1(c): receiving a selection command at the computer system; and— Facebook utilizes computer systems to receive a selection command at the computer systems.

In fact, Facebook instructs and encourages its users to interact with Page Insights such that the users' computer systems receive selection commands, which result in the users viewing additional Page Insights information. For instance, Facebook explains that "[i]f you're looking to build brand awareness, monitor your Page likes and ensure you're connecting with more of the people who matter to you by targeting your posts." <https://www.facebook.com/business/a/page/page-insights>. To monitor Page likes, a computer system receives a selection command corresponding to, for example, a selection of the "Page Likes" chevron displayed in the Page Insights Overview section (identified by the red arrow below).



On information and belief, Facebook facilitates and/or has facilitated the performance of this method step, such as in connection with Facebook's Page Insights, consistent with how Facebook expects and encourages its users to facilitate the performance of this method step.

1(d): displaying, at the computer system, responsive to said selection command, a second visualization that represents drill-down information associated with said metric.—Facebook causes computer systems to display, responsive to said selection command, a second visualization that represents drill-down information associated with said metric.

For example, in response to a computer system receiving the selection command corresponding to the selection of the Page Likes chevron (discussed above), Facebook's servers cause the computer system to display a second visualization that represents drill-down information associated with the Page Likes metric. As explained by Facebook, "in the Likes section" (*i.e.*, an example of the second visualization) "you'll see 3 core metrics: [1] Page Likes: The total Page likes for each day, over a 28-day period [2] Net Likes: The number of new likes minus the number of unlikes [3] Where Your Page Likes Happened: The number of times your Page was liked, broken down by where it happened[.]" <https://www.facebook.com/business/a/page/page-insights>. An example of a "Total Page Likes" visualization is provided below.



See your Page likes metrics

<https://www.facebook.com/business/a/page/page-insights>.

Computer systems can receive additional selection commands when other Page Insights sections are displayed and/or within a displayed Page Insights section. In response to a computer system receiving such an additional selection command, Facebook's servers cause the computer system to display a second visualization that represents drill-down information associated with the Page Insights metric. For example, as explained by Facebook with reference to the example Total Page Likes visualization discussed before, "[s]elect longer periods of time to see your metrics by using the chart at the top of the Page" or "[c]lick on a metric in the benchmark box on the right to compare data over time[.]" <https://www.facebook.com/business/a/page/page-insights>.

As yet another example, to monitor "Post Reach," a computer system receives a selection command corresponding to, for example, a selection of the "Post Reach" chevron displayed in the Overview section (identified by the red arrow below).



In response to the computer system receiving the selection command corresponding to the chevron selection, Facebook's servers cause the

computer system to display a second visualization that represents drill-down information associated with the Post Reach metric, an example of which is shown below.



<https://www.facebook.com/business/a/page/page-insights>.

Furthermore, as explained by Facebook with reference to this example Post Reach visualization, “[c]lick or drag on the Post Reach, Positive Engagement, and Negative Engagement charts, and the pop-up will tell you which posts people were seeing during the selected time period. This helps you tie content to performance trends in your graph.” <https://www.facebook.com/business/a/page/page-insights>. This additional “pop-up” amounts to the claimed second visualization as well.

On information and belief, Facebook facilitates and/or has facilitated the performance of this method step, such as in connection with Facebook’s Page Insights, consistent with how Facebook expects and encourages its users to facilitate the performance of this method step.

178. Additionally, Defendant Facebook has been, and currently is, an active inducer of infringement of the ‘149 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) and

1 contributory infringer of the '149 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

2 179. Facebook knew of the '149 Patent, or at least should have known of
3 the '149 Patent, but was willfully blind to its existence. On information and belief,
4 Facebook has had actual knowledge of the '149 Patent since at least as early as the
5 filing and/or service of this Complaint.

6 180. Facebook has provided the Accused Products to its customers and, on
7 information and belief, instructions to (i) use the Accused Products in an infringing
8 manner and/or (ii) make an infringing device, while being on notice of (or willfully
9 blind to) the '149 Patent and Facebook's infringement. Therefore, on information
10 and belief, Facebook knew or should have known of the '149 Patent and of its own
11 infringing acts, or deliberately took steps to avoid learning of those facts.

12 181. Facebook knowingly and intentionally encourages and aids at least its
13 end-user customers to directly infringe the '149 Patent.

14 182. On information and belief, Facebook provides the Accused Products
15 to customers through various third-party application stores (*e.g.*, the Apple iTunes
16 App Store) and instructions to end-user customers so that such customers will use
17 the Accused Products in an infringing manner and/or make an infringing device
18 comprising the Facebook www.facebook.com website and/or mobile application.

19 183. Facebook's end-user customers directly infringe at least one or more
20 claims of the '149 Patent by using the Accused Products in their intended manner
21 to infringe and/or by making an infringing device via downloading the Facebook
22 www.facebook.com website and/or mobile application. Facebook induces such
23 infringement by providing the Accused Products and instructions to enable and
24 facilitate infringement, knowing of, or being willfully blind to the existence of, the
25 '149 Patent. On information and belief, Facebook specifically intends that its
26 actions will result in infringement of at least one or more claims of the '149 Patent,
27 or subjectively believe that their actions will result in infringement of the '149
28 Patent, but took deliberate actions to avoid learning of those facts, as set forth

1 above.

2 184. Additionally, Facebook contributorily infringes at least one or more
3 claims of the '149 Patent by providing the Accused Products and/or software
4 components thereof, that embody a material part of the claimed inventions of the
5 '149 Patent, that are known by Facebook to be specially made or adapted for use in
6 an infringing manner, and are not staple articles with substantial non-infringing
7 uses. The Accused Products are specially designed to infringe at least one or more
8 claims of the '149 Patent, and their accused components have no substantial non-
9 infringing uses. In particular, on information and belief, the software modules and
10 code that implement and perform the infringing functionalities identified above are
11 specially made and adapted to carry out said functionality and do not have any
12 substantial non-infringing uses.

13 185. Facebook's infringement of the '149 Patent was and continues to be
14 willful and deliberate, entitling Corrino to enhanced damages.

15 186. Additional allegations regarding Facebook's knowledge of the '149
16 Patent and willful infringement will likely have evidentiary support after a
17 reasonable opportunity for discovery.

18 187. Facebook's infringement of the '149 Patent is exceptional and entitles
19 Corrino to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35
20 U.S.C. § 285.

21 188. Corrino is in compliance with any applicable marking and/or notice
22 provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 287 with respect to the '149 Patent.

23 189. Corrino is entitled to recover from Facebook all damages that Corrino
24 has sustained as a result of Facebook's infringement of the '149 Patent, including,
25 without limitation, a reasonable royalty.

26 **COUNT VII: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,958,104**

27 190. Corrino incorporates by reference and re-alleges all the foregoing
28 paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

1 191. Defendant Facebook has infringed and is infringing, either literally or
2 under the doctrine of equivalents, the ‘104 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 *et*
3 *seq.*, directly and/or indirectly, by making, using, offering for sale, or selling in the
4 United States, and/or importing into the United States without authority or license,
5 products and services that engage in a contextual-based technique for processing
6 search requests across data networks, including the Facebook www.facebook.com
7 website and mobile application, that infringe at least one or more claims of the ‘104
8 Patent.

9 192. As just one non-limiting example, set forth below (with claim
10 language in bold and italics) is a description of infringement of exemplary claim 15
11 of the ‘104 Patent in connection with the Accused Products. This description is
12 based on publicly available information. Corrino reserves the right to modify this
13 description, including, for example, on the basis of information about the Accused
14 Products that it obtains during discovery.

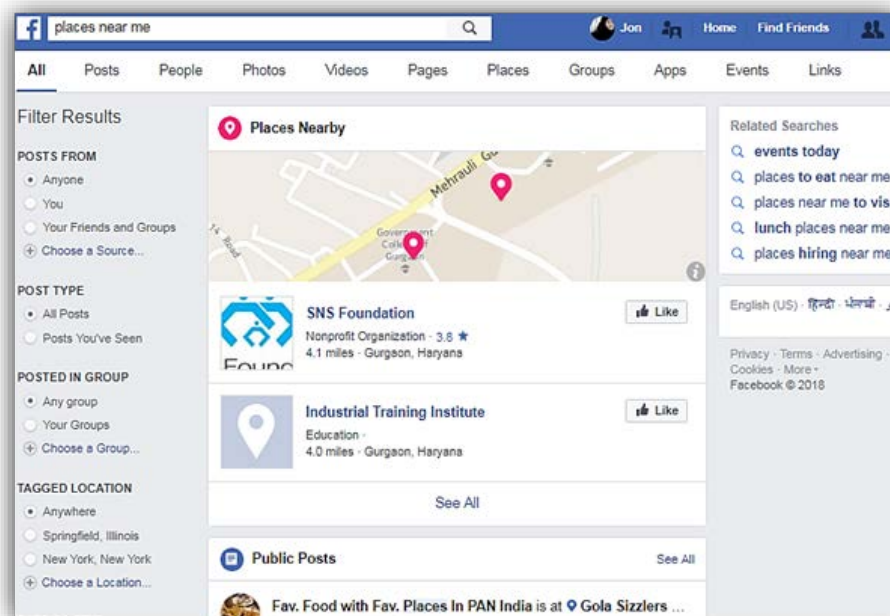
15 ***15(a): A method for facilitating data searching over a network, the method***
16 ***comprising***— As noted above, Facebook is a social networking platform that
17 provides services by which Facebook users can submit search requests
18 through Facebook’s website and Facebook’s website responds by providing
19 search results responsive to the request. Facebook’s website and its servers,
20 either alone or in combination, practice the method of claim 15 when
21 receiving certain search requests and responsively providing results, as set
22 forth, in one example, below.

23 ***15(b): receiving a search request from a user device via the network, the***
24 ***search request including information related to the user device***—
25 Facebook’s website and its servers, either alone or in combination, receive a
26 search request, including information related to a user device, from a user
27 device via a network.

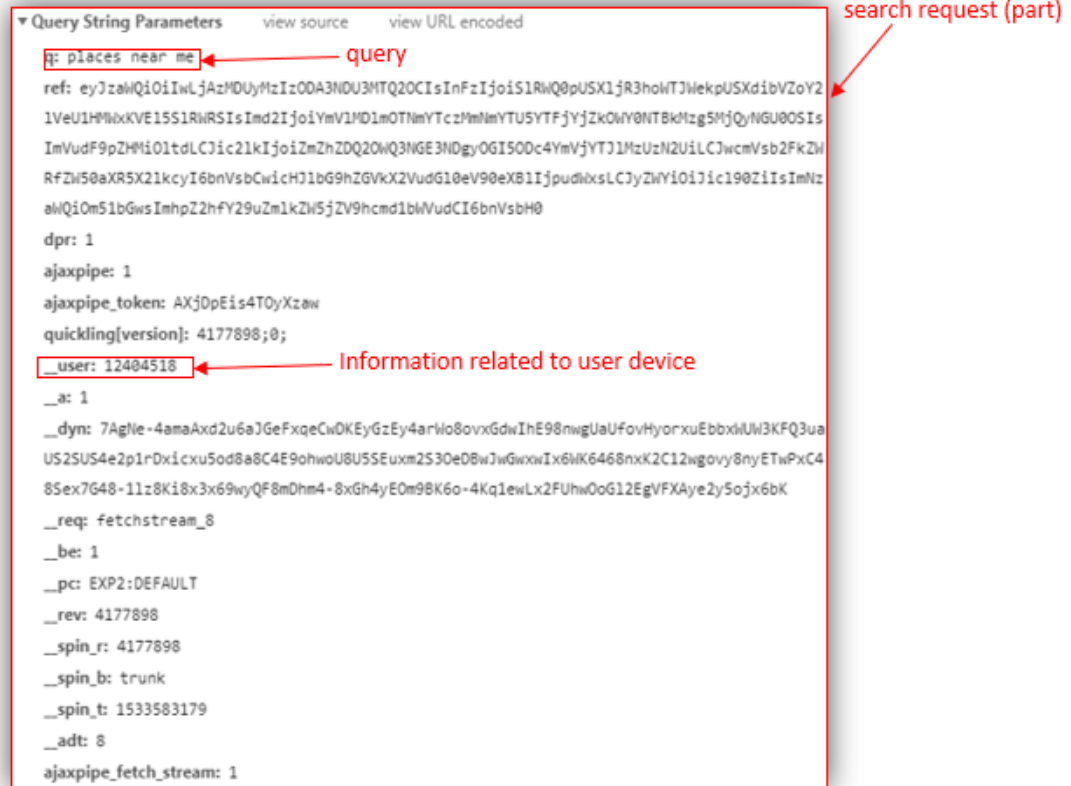
28 For example, Facebook’s website provides a search feature allowing

1 users to submit a search query. In particular, Facebook explains that “[t]o
 2 search for something: 1. Click the search bar at the top of any page on
 3 Facebook. 2. Enter what you're looking for and choose from the results.”
 4 <https://www.facebook.com/help/103764609715185>. Facebook further
 5 explains that “[y]ou can search for people, posts, photos, videos, places,
 6 Pages, Groups, apps, links and events on Facebook. Start searching with
 7 keywords (example: Caroline wedding) and you’ll see a list of results that
 8 you can filter . . . You can also combine phrases together, or add things like
 9 locations, times, likes and interests to get more specific (ex: friends who live
 10 in San Francisco).” <https://www.facebook.com/help/400002116752060>.

11 A user may operate a user device (*e.g.*, a computer, mobile phone, or
 12 tablet) to navigate to the Facebook website and submit a search query (*e.g.*,
 13 “places near me”), as depicted in the screenshot below.



25 When the user enters the search query, Facebook’s website receives
 26 the query over the Internet in the form of a search request. The search request
 27 includes, *inter alia*, information related to the user device (*e.g.*, user id, client
 28 id, browser information, etc.), as depicted in the screenshot below.



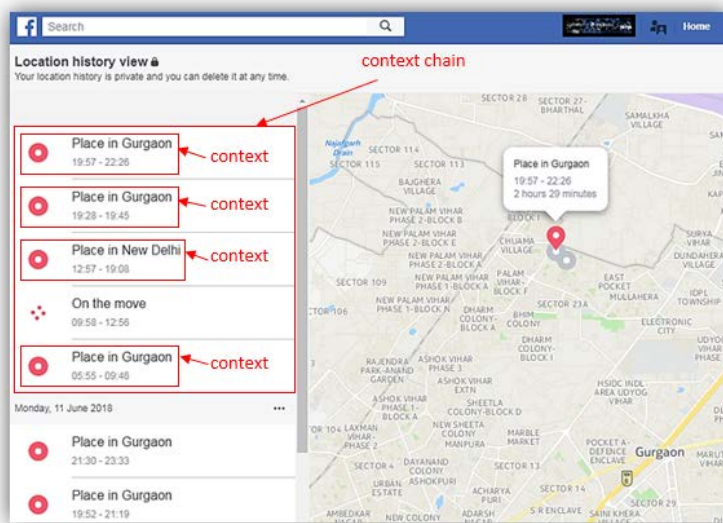
15(c): processing the search request by identifying a context chain related to the user device based on information passed with the search request, the context chain including a plurality of contexts, each context in the plurality of contexts being a private context in which content is controlled by a publisher, or a public context in which content is not controlled by a publisher—Facebook’s website processes the search request by identifying a context chain related to the user device based on information passed with the search request, where the context chain includes a plurality of contexts and each context in the plurality of contexts is a private context in which content is controlled by a publisher or a public context in which content is not controlled by a publisher.


For example, Facebook provides a Location History feature that stores the location history of the user’s device. In particular, Facebook explains that:

Location History is a setting that allows Facebook to build a history of precise locations received through Location Services on your device. When Location History is on, Facebook will periodically add your current precise location to your Location History, even if you leave the app When Location History is turned off, Facebook will stop adding new information to your Location History which you can view in your Location Settings. Facebook may still receive your most recent precise location so that you can, for example, post content that's tagged with your location Location History helps you explore what's around you, get more relevant ads, and helps improve Facebook.

https://www.facebook.com/location_history/info/.

Thus, in one example, when Facebook's website receives a search request from the user's device, it processes the search request by identifying a context chain related to the user device (*e.g.*, the Location History for the user's device) based on information passed with the search request (*e.g.*, user id, client id, browser information, etc.). For example, Facebook's website receives the information passed with the search request (*e.g.*, user id, client id, browser information, etc.) and uses it to retrieve from storage a context chain related to the user device (*e.g.*, the Location History for the user's device).



1 An example context chain is depicted in the screenshot above. In this
 2 example, each context (e.g., location) in the plurality of contexts is a public
 3 context in which content is not controlled by a publisher. For example,
 4 Facebook provides a feature through which users can publicly post content
 5 (e.g., a status update, photo, video, group, page, etc.) and associate that
 6 content with a location (e.g., a city). Facebook explains that “[y]ou can add
 7 your location to a post to tell people you're at a specific place, like your home
 8 or a restaurant. To add your location to a new post: 1. Begin writing your
 9 post. 2. Click  to add your location. 3. Click Post.”
 10 <https://www.facebook.com/help/115298751894487>. In Facebook’s system,
 11 locations are public contexts; that is, no publisher (e.g., entity) controls how
 12 or when a user can associate content with a location. In this way, locations
 13 are public contexts, in which content is not controlled by a publisher.

14 ***15(d): responding to the search request by providing at least one search***
 15 ***result to the user device, the search result being obtained from at least one***
 16 ***context in the plurality of contexts.***—Facebook’s website responds to the
 17 search request by providing to the user device at least one search result
 18 obtained from at least one context in the plurality of contexts.

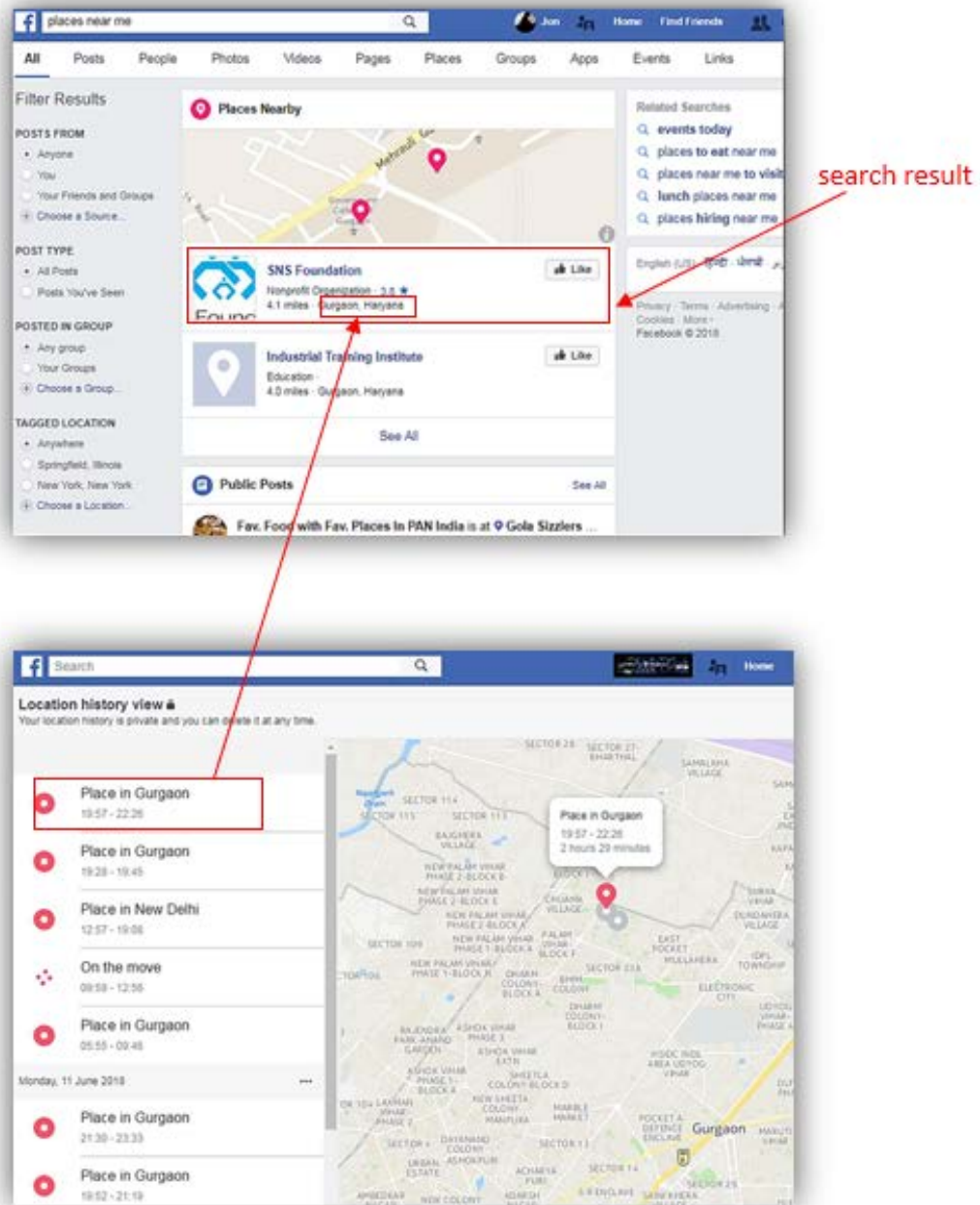
19 For example, Facebook’s website produces search results in response
 20 to receiving the search request from the user device. Particularly, Facebook
 21 explains that:

22 You see unique search results based on:

- 23 • Your connections to people, places, things.
- 24 • What you’re able to see on Facebook, including what your friends share with you.
- 25 • Your friends, connections and interests, which affect the order of your results.
- 26 • People’s privacy settings. For example, if you search “photo Paris,” you may see photos your friends took and shared with you first.

https://www.facebook.com/help/113625708804960.

Facebook's website produces search results that include at least one search result that is obtained from one of the contexts in the identified context chain, as set forth above. In the example depicted below, in response to the search request that included the query "places near me," Facebook's website produced a search result for "SNS Foundation," which was obtained from the "Gurgaon" context.



1 193. Additionally, Defendant Facebook has been, and currently is, an active
2 inducer of infringement of the '104 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) and
3 contributory infringer of the '104 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

4 194. Facebook knew of the '104 Patent, or at least should have known of
5 the '104 Patent, but was willfully blind to its existence. On information and belief,
6 Facebook has had actual knowledge of the '104 Patent since at least as early as the
7 filing and/or service of this Complaint.

8 195. Facebook has provided the Accused Products to its customers and, on
9 information and belief, instructions to use the Accused Products in an infringing
10 manner while being on notice of (or willfully blind to) the '104 Patent and
11 Facebook's infringement. Therefore, on information and belief, Facebook knew or
12 should have known of the '104 Patent and of its own infringing acts, or deliberately
13 took steps to avoid learning of those facts.

14 196. Facebook knowingly and intentionally encourages and aids at least its
15 end-user customers to directly infringe the '104 Patent.

16 197. On information and belief, Facebook provides the Accused Products
17 to customers through various third-party application stores (*e.g.*, the Apple iTunes
18 App Store) and instructions to end-user customers so that such customers will use
19 the Accused Products in an infringing manner.

20 198. Facebook's end-user customers directly infringe at least one or more
21 claims of the '104 Patent by using the Accused Products in their intended manner
22 to infringe. Facebook induces such infringement by providing the Accused
23 Products and instructions to enable and facilitate infringement, knowing of, or
24 being willfully blind to the existence of, the '104 Patent. On information and belief,
25 Facebook specifically intends that its actions will result in infringement of at least
26 one or more claims of the '104 Patent, or subjectively believe that their actions will
27 result in infringement of the '104 Patent, but took deliberate actions to avoid
28 learning of those facts, as set forth above.

199. Additionally, Facebook contributorily infringes at least one or more claims of the '104 Patent by providing the Accused Products and/or software components thereof, that embody a material part of the claimed inventions of the '104 Patent, that are known by Facebook to be specially made or adapted for use in an infringing manner, and are not staple articles with substantial non-infringing uses. The Accused Products are specially designed to infringe at least one or more claims of the '104 Patent, and their accused components have no substantial non-infringing uses. In particular, on information and belief, the software modules and code that implement and perform the infringing functionalities identified above are specially made and adapted to carry out said functionality and do not have any substantial non-infringing uses.

200. Facebook's infringement of the '104 Patent was and continues to be willful and deliberate, entitling Corrino to enhanced damages.

201. Additional allegations regarding Facebook's knowledge of the '104 Patent and willful infringement will likely have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

202. Facebook's infringement of the '104 Patent is exceptional and entitles Corrino to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35 U.S.C. § 285.

203. Corrino is in compliance with any applicable marking and/or notice provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 287 with respect to the '104 Patent.

204. Corrino is entitled to recover from Facebook all damages that Corrino has sustained as a result of Facebook's infringement of the '104 Patent, including, without limitation, a reasonable royalty.

COUNT VIII: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 9,262,533

205. Corrino incorporates by reference and re-alleges all the foregoing paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

206. Defendant Facebook has infringed and is infringing, either literally or

1 under the doctrine of equivalents, the ‘533 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 *et*
2 *seq.*, directly and/or indirectly, by making, using, offering for sale, or selling in the
3 United States, and/or importing into the United States without authority or license,
4 products and services that engage in a contextual-based technique for processing
5 search requests across data networks, including the Facebook www.facebook.com
6 website and mobile application, that infringe at least one or more claims of the ‘533
7 Patent.

8 207. As just one non-limiting example, set forth below (with claim
9 language in bold and italics) is a description of infringement of exemplary claim 11
10 of the ‘533 Patent in connection with the Accused Products. This description is
11 based on publicly available information. Corrino reserves the right to modify this
12 description, including, for example, on the basis of information about the Accused
13 Products that it obtains during discovery.

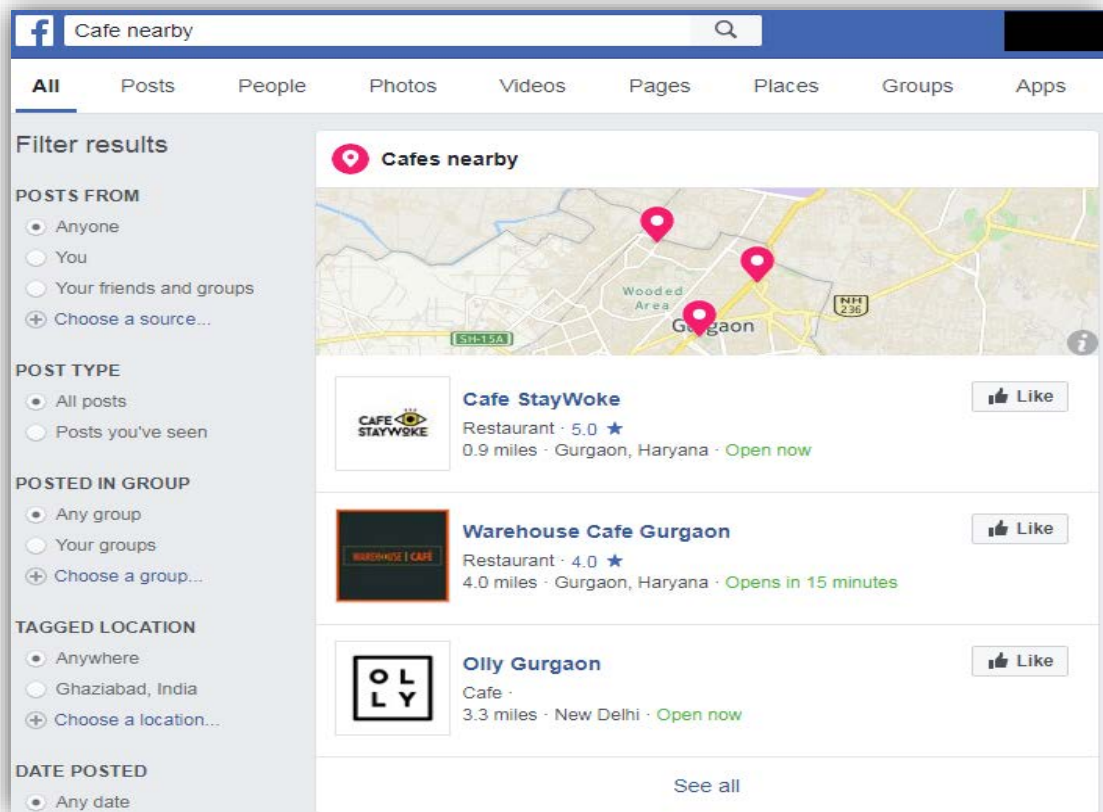
14 ***11(a): A method for facilitating data searching over a network, the method***
15 ***comprising:***—As noted above, Facebook is a social networking platform that
16 provides services by which Facebook users can submit search requests
17 through Facebook’s website and Facebook’s website responds by providing
18 search results responsive to the request. Facebook’s website and its servers,
19 either alone or in combination, practice the method of claim 11 when
20 receiving certain search requests and responsively providing results, as set
21 forth, in one example, below.

22 ***11(b): receiving a search request from a user device via the network,***
23 ***wherein the search request includes information related to the user***
24 ***device***—Facebook’s website and its servers, either alone or in combination,
25 receive a search request, including information related to the user device,
26 from a user device via the network.

27 For example, Facebook’s website provides a search feature allowing
28 users to submit a search query. Facebook explains that “[t]o search for

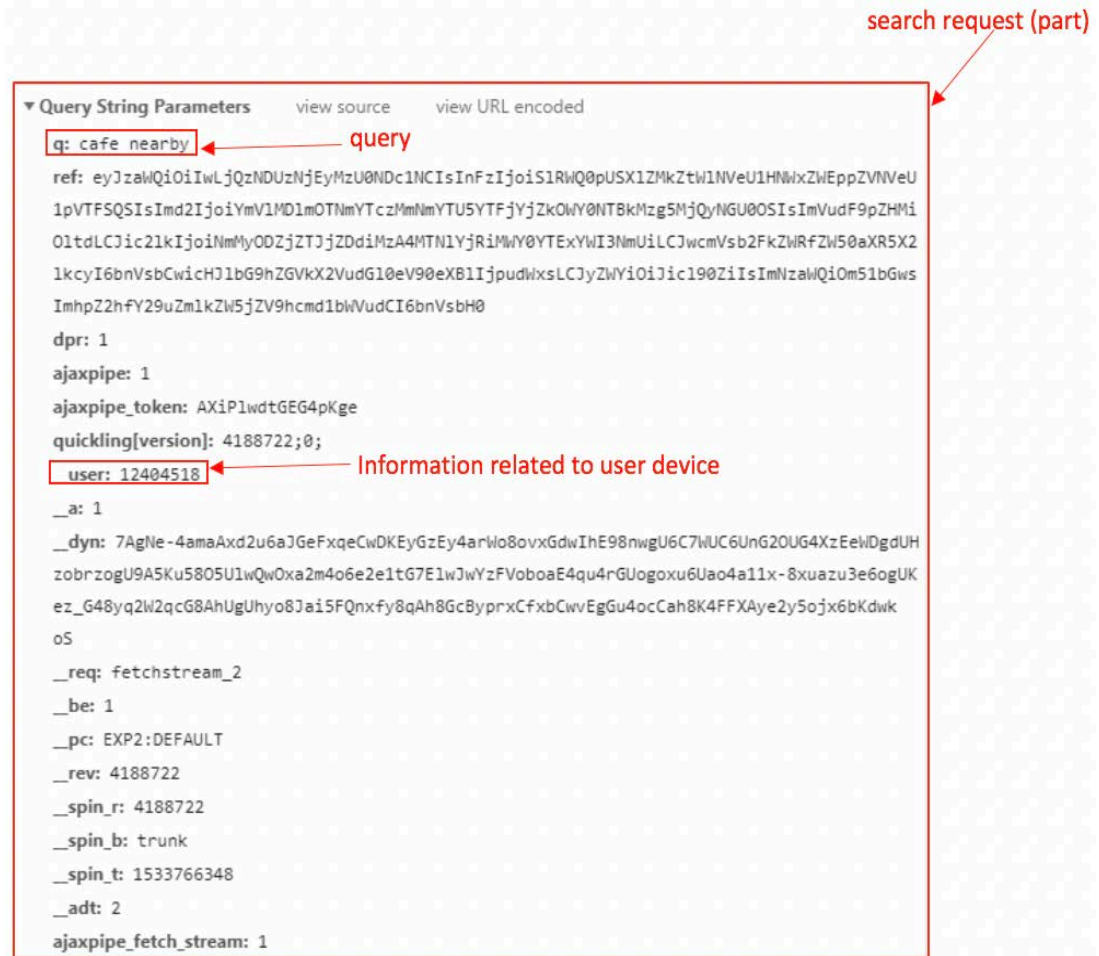
something: 1. Click the search bar at the top of any page on Facebook. 2. Enter what you're looking for and choose from the results.” <https://www.facebook.com/help/103764609715185>. Facebook further explains that “[y]ou can search for people, posts, photos, videos, places, Pages, Groups, apps, links and events on Facebook. Start searching with keywords (example: Caroline wedding) and you'll see a list of results that you can filter . . . You can also combine phrases together, or add things like locations, times, likes and interests to get more specific (ex: friends who live in San Francisco).” <https://www.facebook.com/help/400002116752060>.

A user may operate a user device (*e.g.*, a computer, mobile phone, or tablet) to navigate to the Facebook website and enter a search query (*e.g.*, “Cafe nearby”), as depicted in the screenshot below.



When the user enters the search query, Facebook’s website receives the query over the Internet in the form of a search request. The search request

includes, *inter alia*, information related to the user device (e.g., user id, client id, browser information, etc.), as depicted in the screenshot below.



11(c): processing the search request by identifying a context chain related to the user device based on the information and by using the context chain to obtain a search result in response to the search request, wherein the context chain includes a plurality of contexts that are publishing spaces in which interpretation of the search request takes place by using content published to the publishing spaces by publishers of different viewpoints—

Facebook's website processes the search request by identifying a context chain related to the user device based on the information, and by using the context chain to obtain a search result in response to the search request, wherein the context chain includes a plurality of contexts that are publishing

1 spaces in which interpretation of the search request takes place by using
2 content published to the publishing spaces by publishers of different
3 viewpoints.

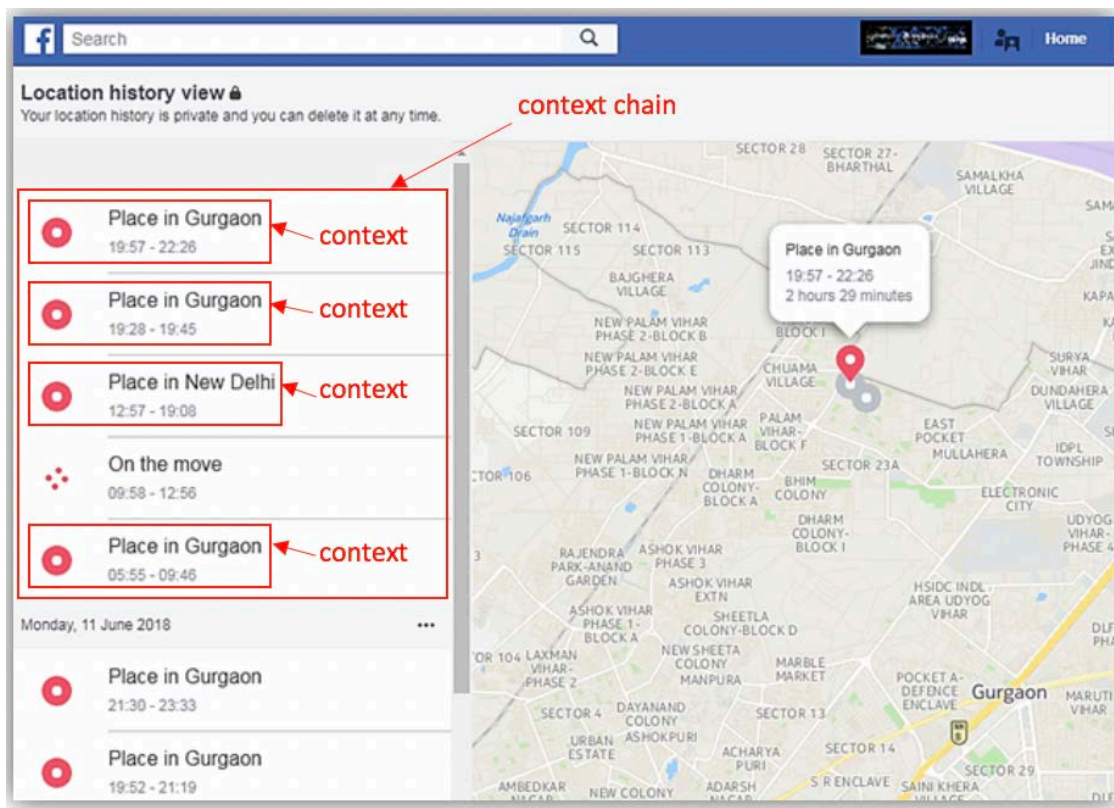
4 For example, Facebook provides a Location History feature that stores
5 the location history of the user's device. In particular, Facebook explains
6 that:

7 Location History is a setting that allows Facebook to build
8 a history of precise locations received through Location
9 Services on your device. When Location History is on,
10 Facebook will periodically add your current precise location
11 to your Location History, even if you leave the app
12 When Location History is turned off, Facebook will stop
13 adding new information to your Location History which you
14 can view in your Location Settings. Facebook may still
15 receive your most recent precise location so that you can,
16 for example, post content that's tagged with your location .
17 . . . Location History helps you explore what's around you,
18 get more relevant ads, and helps improve Facebook.

19 https://www.facebook.com/location_history/info/.

20 Thus, in one example, when Facebook's website receives a search request
21 from the user's device, it processes the search request by identifying a
22 context chain related to the user device (*e.g.*, the Location History for the
23 user's device) based on information that was included with the search request
24 (*e.g.*, user id, client id, browser information, etc.). For example, Facebook's
25 website receives the information included with the search request (*e.g.*, user
26 id, client id, browser information, etc.) and uses it to retrieve from storage a
27 context chain related to the user device (*e.g.*, the Location History for the
28 user's device).

Facebook's website uses the context chain to obtain a search result in
response to the search request. An example context chain is depicted in the
screenshot below.



In particular, Facebook's website returns search results that are associated with the contexts of the context chain.

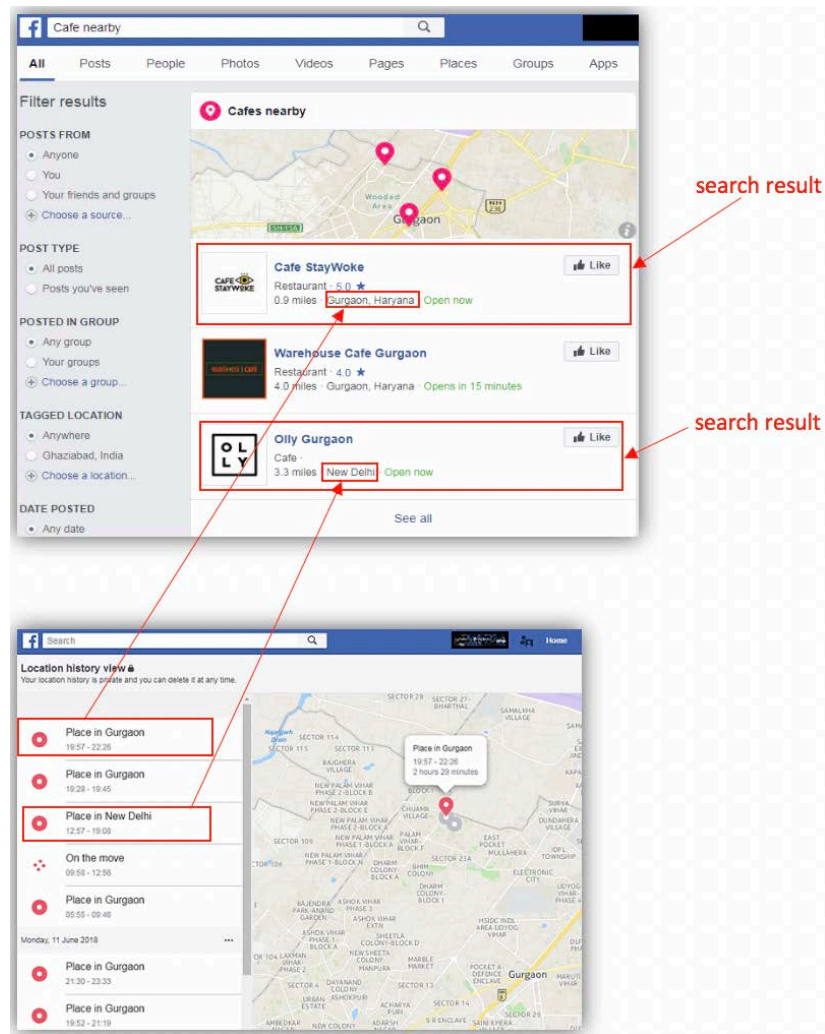
For instance, Facebook explains that:

- You see unique search results based on:
- Your connections to people, places, things.
- What you're able to see on Facebook, including what your friends share with you.
- Your friends, connections and interests, which affect the order of your results.
- People's privacy settings. For example, if you search "photo Paris," you may see photos your friends took and shared with you first.

<https://www.facebook.com/help/113625708804960>.

In the example depicted below, Facebook's website processes the search request (which includes the query for "Café nearby") by obtaining, *inter alia*, two search results: one result for "Cafe StayWoke" and one for

“Olly Gurgaon.” In particular, the “Cafe StayWoke” search result is associated with the “Gurgaon” context, and the “Olly Gurgaon” search result is associated with the “New Delhi” context. As such, Facebook’s website used the context chain to obtain a search result in response to the search request by, for instance, using the “Gurgaon” context in the context chain to obtain the “Cafe StayWoke” search result, and using the “New Delhi” context to obtain the “Olly Gurgaon” search result.



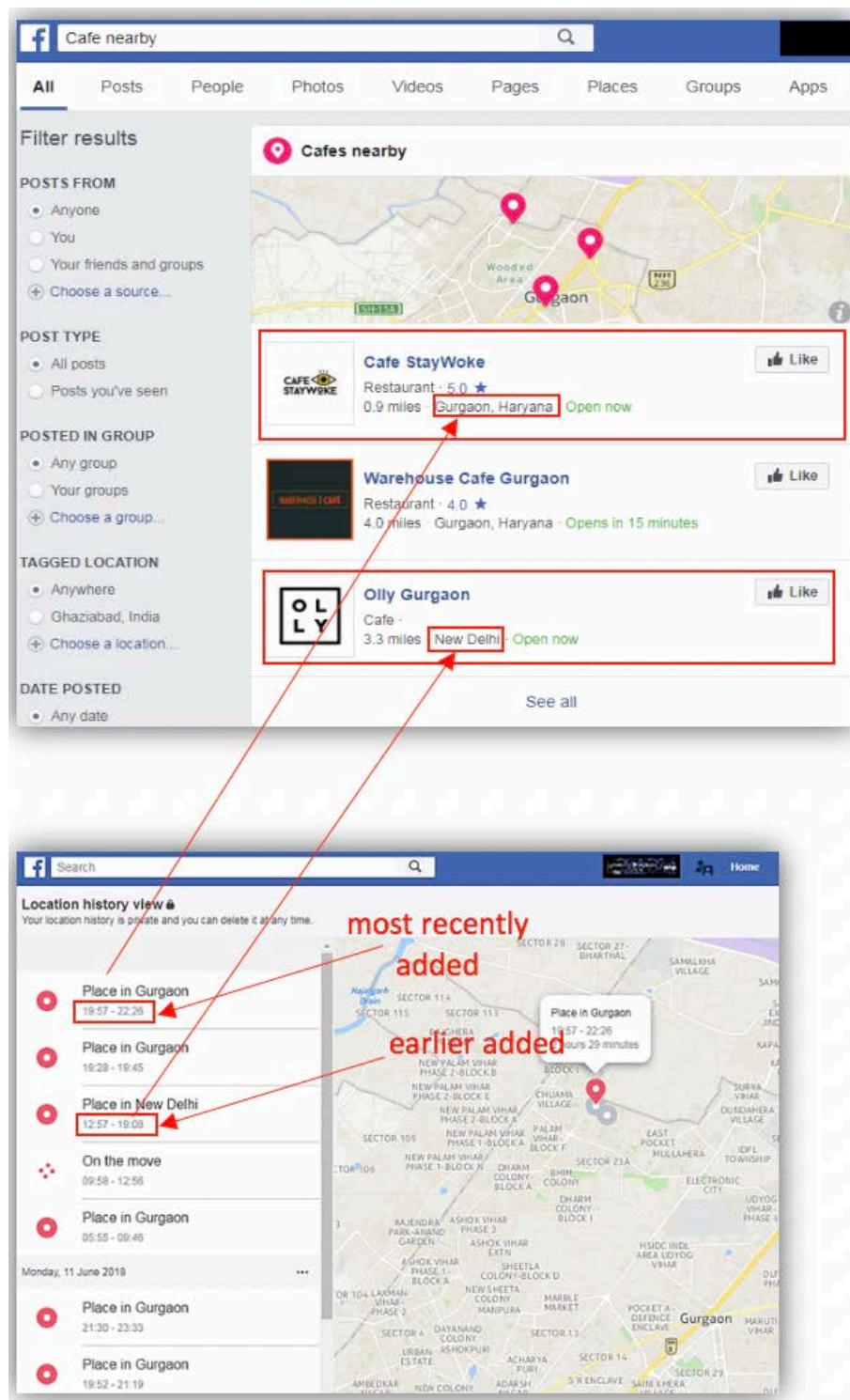
As further depicted above, the context chain includes a plurality of contexts (e.g., the “Gurgaon” context and the “New Delhi” context) that are publishing spaces. For example, Facebook provides a feature through which users can publicly post content (e.g., a status update, photo, video, group,

1 page, etc.) and associate that content with a location (*e.g.*, a city). Facebook
2 explains that “[y]ou can add your location to a post to tell people you’re at a
3 specific place, like your home or a restaurant. To add your location to a new
4 post: 1. Begin writing your post. 2. Click to add your location. 3. Click
5 Post.” <https://www.facebook.com/help/115298751894487>. In Facebook’s
6 system, locations are publishing spaces because users can associate content
7 with a location.

8 Further, Facebook’s website interprets the search request by using
9 content published to the publishing spaces by publishers of different
10 viewpoints. In the example above, Facebook retrieved the “Cafe StayWoke”
11 search result by referring to content (*e.g.*, the name and/or description of the
12 place) published by someone associated with the “Cafe StayWoke”
13 restaurant. Likewise, Facebook retrieved the “Olly Gurgaon” search result
14 by referring to content (*e.g.*, the name and/or description of the place)
15 published by someone associated with the “Olly Gurgaon” Cafe. This
16 content was published by publishers associated with those individual
17 restaurants (*e.g.*, the individuals respectively associated with the “Cafe
18 StayWoke” restaurant and the “Olly Gurgaon” Cafe), and as such, those
19 publishers were of different viewpoints.

20 ***11(d): wherein the processing the search request includes: examining***
21 ***contexts in the context chain in a last-in-first-out order in which the most***
22 ***recently added contexts to the context chain are examined before earlier***
23 ***added contexts, and wherein at least one context of the context chain is***
24 ***independently searchable with respect to other contexts of the context***
25 ***chain; and***—Facebook’s website processes the search request by examining
26 contexts in the context chain in a last-in-first-out order in which the most
27 recently added contexts to the context chain are examined before earlier
28 added contexts, and wherein at least one context of the context chain is

independently searchable with respect to other contexts of the context chain.

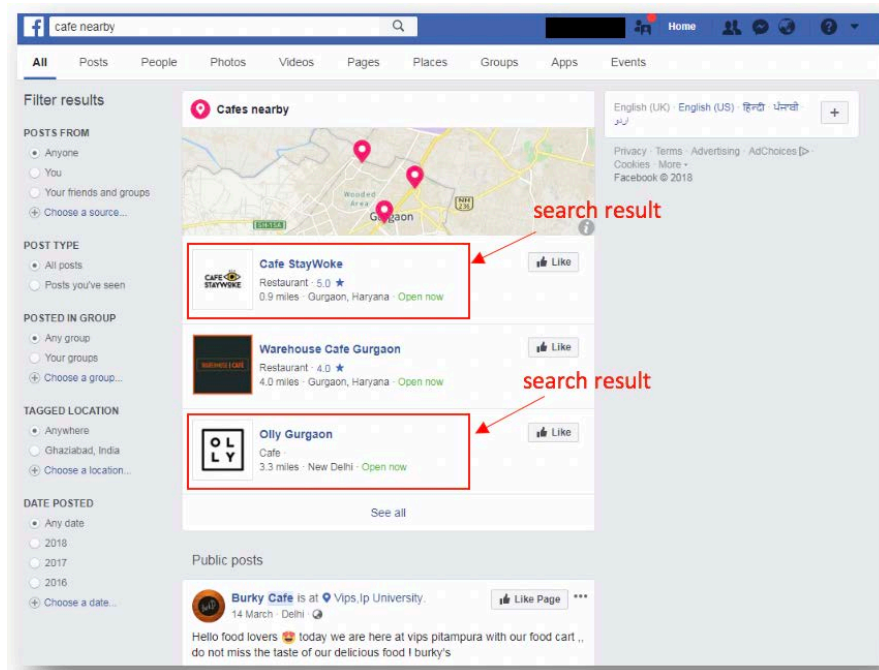


For instance, Facebook's website examines contexts in the context chain in a last-in-first-out order in which the most recently added contexts to the context chain are examined before earlier added contexts by retrieving

and/or displaying search results in reverse chronological order. For example, as depicted below, the “Gurgaon” context was most recently added to the context chain, and Facebook’s website retrieved and/or displayed a search result for the “Gurgaon” context (*e.g.*, the “Cafe StayWoke” result) at the top of the three search results. The “New Delhi” context was added earlier to the context chain, and Facebook’s website retrieved and/or displayed a search result for the “New Delhi” context (*e.g.*, the “Olly Gurgaon” result) at the bottom of the three search results.

Moreover, Facebook’s website provides search results for each of the “Gurgaon” and the “New Delhi” contexts. And a user can search for places located in just Gurgaon or just New Delhi. Accordingly, at least one context of the context chain is independently searchable with respect to other contexts of the context chain.

11(e): providing the search result to the user device.—Facebook responds to the user entered search queries by “providing” or displaying the corresponding search result to the user device on Facebook’s website, as depicted.



1 208. Additionally, Defendant Facebook has been, and currently is, an active
2 inducer of infringement of the '533 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) and
3 contributory infringer of the '533 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

4 209. Facebook knew of the '533 Patent, or at least should have known of
5 the '533 Patent, but was willfully blind to its existence. On information and belief,
6 Facebook has had actual knowledge of the '533 Patent since at least as early as the
7 filing and/or service of this Complaint.

8 210. Facebook has provided the Accused Products to its customers and, on
9 information and belief, instructions to use the Accused Products in an infringing
10 manner while being on notice of (or willfully blind to) the '533 Patent and
11 Facebook's infringement. Therefore, on information and belief, Facebook knew or
12 should have known of the '533 Patent and of its own infringing acts, or deliberately
13 took steps to avoid learning of those facts.

14 211. Facebook knowingly and intentionally encourages and aids at least its
15 end-user customers to directly infringe the '533 Patent.

16 212. On information and belief, Facebook provides the Accused Products
17 to customers through various third-party application stores (*e.g.*, the Apple iTunes
18 App Store) and instructions to end-user customers so that such customers will use
19 the Accused Products in an infringing manner.

20 213. Facebook's end-user customers directly infringe at least one or more
21 claims of the '533 Patent by using the Accused Products in their intended manner
22 to infringe. Facebook induces such infringement by providing the Accused
23 Products and instructions to enable and facilitate infringement, knowing of, or
24 being willfully blind to the existence of, the '533 Patent. On information and belief,
25 Facebook specifically intends that its actions will result in infringement of at least
26 one or more claims of the '533 Patent, or subjectively believe that their actions will
27 result in infringement of the '533 Patent, but took deliberate actions to avoid
28 learning of those facts, as set forth above.

1 214. Additionally, Facebook contributorily infringes at least one or more
2 claims of the '533 Patent by providing the Accused Products and/or software
3 components thereof, that embody a material part of the claimed inventions of the
4 '533 Patent, that are known by Facebook to be specially made or adapted for use in
5 an infringing manner, and are not staple articles with substantial non-infringing
6 uses. The Accused Products are specially designed to infringe at least one or more
7 claims of the '533 Patent, and their accused components have no substantial non-
8 infringing uses. In particular, on information and belief, the software modules and
9 code that implement and perform the infringing functionalities identified above are
10 specially made and adapted to carry out said functionality and do not have any
11 substantial non-infringing uses.

12 215. Facebook's infringement of the '533 Patent was and continues to be
13 willful and deliberate, entitling Corrino to enhanced damages.

14 216. Additional allegations regarding Facebook's knowledge of the '533
15 Patent and willful infringement will likely have evidentiary support after a
16 reasonable opportunity for discovery.

17 217. Facebook's infringement of the '533 Patent is exceptional and entitles
18 Corrino to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35
19 U.S.C. § 285.

20 218. Corrino is in compliance with any applicable marking and/or notice
21 provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 287 with respect to the '533 Patent.

22 219. Corrino is entitled to recover from Facebook all damages that Corrino
23 has sustained as a result of Facebook's infringement of the '533 Patent, including,
24 without limitation, a reasonable royalty.

25 **COUNT IX: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 9,767,164**

26 220. Corrino incorporates by reference and re-alleges all the foregoing
27 paragraphs of this Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

28 221. Defendant Facebook has infringed and is infringing, either literally or

1 under the doctrine of equivalents, the ‘164 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 *et*
 2 *seq.*, directly and/or indirectly, by making, using, offering for sale, or selling in the
 3 United States, and/or importing into the United States without authority or license,
 4 products and services that engage in a contextual-based technique for processing
 5 search requests across data networks, including the Facebook www.facebook.com
 6 website and mobile application, that infringe at least one or more claims of the ‘164
 7 Patent.

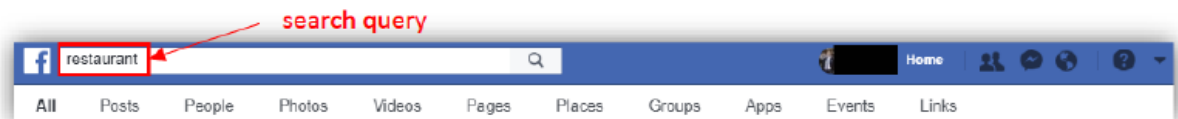
8 222. As just one non-limiting example, set forth below (with claim
 9 language in bold and italics) is a description of infringement of exemplary claim 1
 10 of the ‘164 Patent in connection with the Accused Products. This description is
 11 based on publicly available information. Corrino reserves the right to modify this
 12 description, including, for example, on the basis of information about the Accused
 13 Products that it obtains during discovery.

14 ***1(a): A method implemented by a computer including a processor and a***
 15 ***memory, the method comprising—*** As noted above, Facebook is a social
 16 networking platform that provides services by which Facebook users can
 17 submit search requests through Facebook’s website and Facebook’s website
 18 responds by providing search results responsive to the request. Facebook’s
 19 website and its servers, either alone or in combination, practice the method
 20 of claim 1 when receiving certain search requests and responsively providing
 21 results, as set forth, in one example, below.

22 ***1(b): receiving a user communication—***Facebook’s website receives a user
 23 communication.

24 For example, Facebook’s website provides a search feature allowing
 25 users to submit a search query. Facebook explains that “[t]o search for
 26 something: 1. Click the search bar at the top of any page on Facebook. 2.
 27 Enter what you’re looking for and choose from the results.”
 28 <https://www.facebook.com/help/103764609715185>. Facebook further

explains that “[y]ou can search for people, posts, photos, videos, places, Pages, Groups, apps, links and events on Facebook. Start searching with keywords (example: Caroline wedding) and you’ll see a list of results that you can filter . . . You can also combine phrases together, or add things like locations, times, likes and interests to get more specific (ex: friends who live in San Francisco).” <https://www.facebook.com/help/400002116752060>. A user may operate a device (e.g., a computer, mobile phone, or tablet) to navigate to the Facebook website and submit a search query (e.g., “restaurant”), as depicted in the screenshot below. Facebook’s website receives the search query as a user communication.



1(c): using first context information associated with a user to determine a plurality of responsive actions that satisfy the user communication from second context information comprising a plurality of responsive actions that are distributed in a plurality of contexts and respective acceptance criteria for each respective responsive action of the responsive actions distributed in the contexts to determine relevance to the user communication—Facebook’s website uses first context information associated with the user to determine a plurality of responsive actions that satisfy the user communication from second context information comprising a plurality of responsive actions that are distributed in a plurality of contexts and respective acceptance criteria for each respective responsive action of the responsive actions distributed in the contexts to determine relevance to the user communication. For instance, Facebook explains that:

You see unique search results based on:

- Your connections to people, places, things.

- What you're able to see on Facebook, including what your friends share with you.
- Your friends, connections and interests, which affect the order of your results.
- People's privacy settings. For example, if you search "photo Paris," you may see photos your friends took and shared with you first.

<https://www.facebook.com/help/113625708804960>.

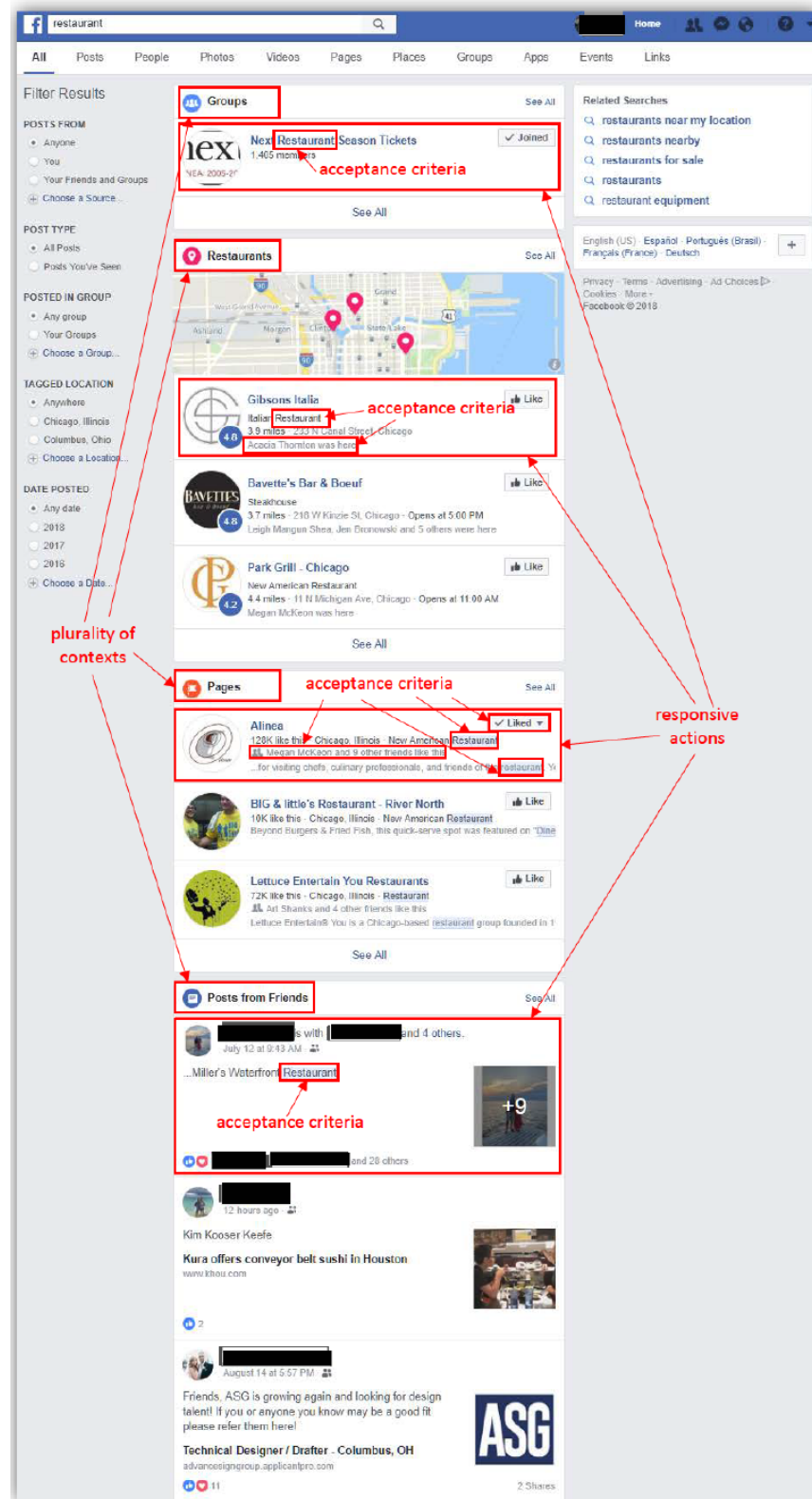
Prior to displaying search results responsive to receiving the user communication, Facebook's website retrieves first context information associated with the user, which includes but is not limited to:

- information indicating groups that the user has joined;
- information indicating pages that the user has liked;
- information indicating other users with whom the user is friends.

Facebook's website then uses the first context information to narrow down the universe of potential search results that it provides to the user.

In the example depicted below, Facebook determines a plurality of responsive actions (*e.g.*, the decision to display a particular text associated with the individual search results) that satisfy the user communication when it determines which search results to provide to the user that are responsive to the user communication. These responsive actions (*e.g.*, displaying text associated with the individual search results) are determined from second context information that comprises a plurality of responsive actions (*e.g.*, displaying text associated with the individual search results) distributed in a plurality of contexts (*e.g.*, a "groups" context, a "places" context, a "pages" context, a "friends" context, etc.).

Further, these responsive actions have respective acceptance criteria, which Facebook's website uses to determine the relevance of the responsive action to the user communication.

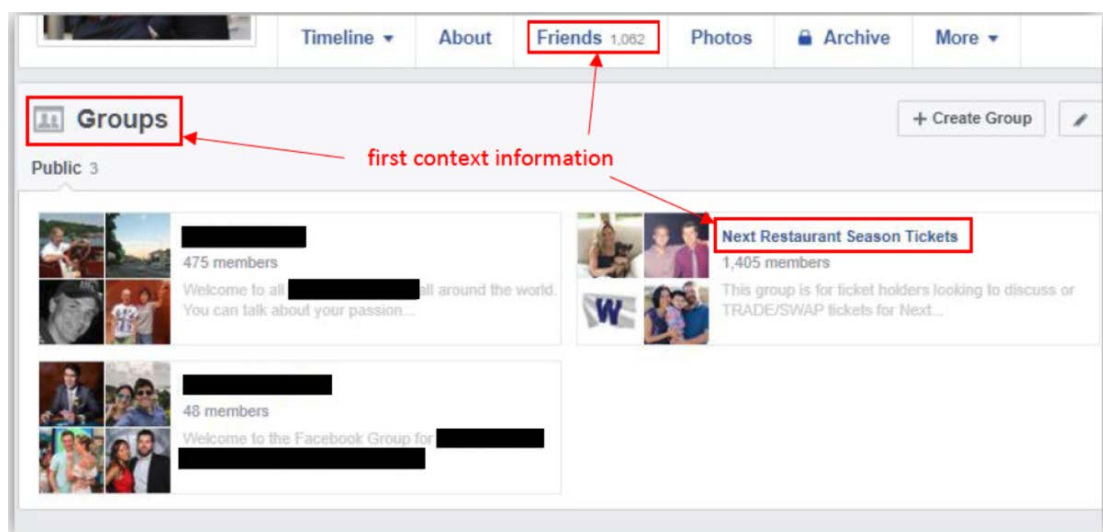


In the example depicted above, the acceptance criteria includes:

- information indicating groups liked by the user;

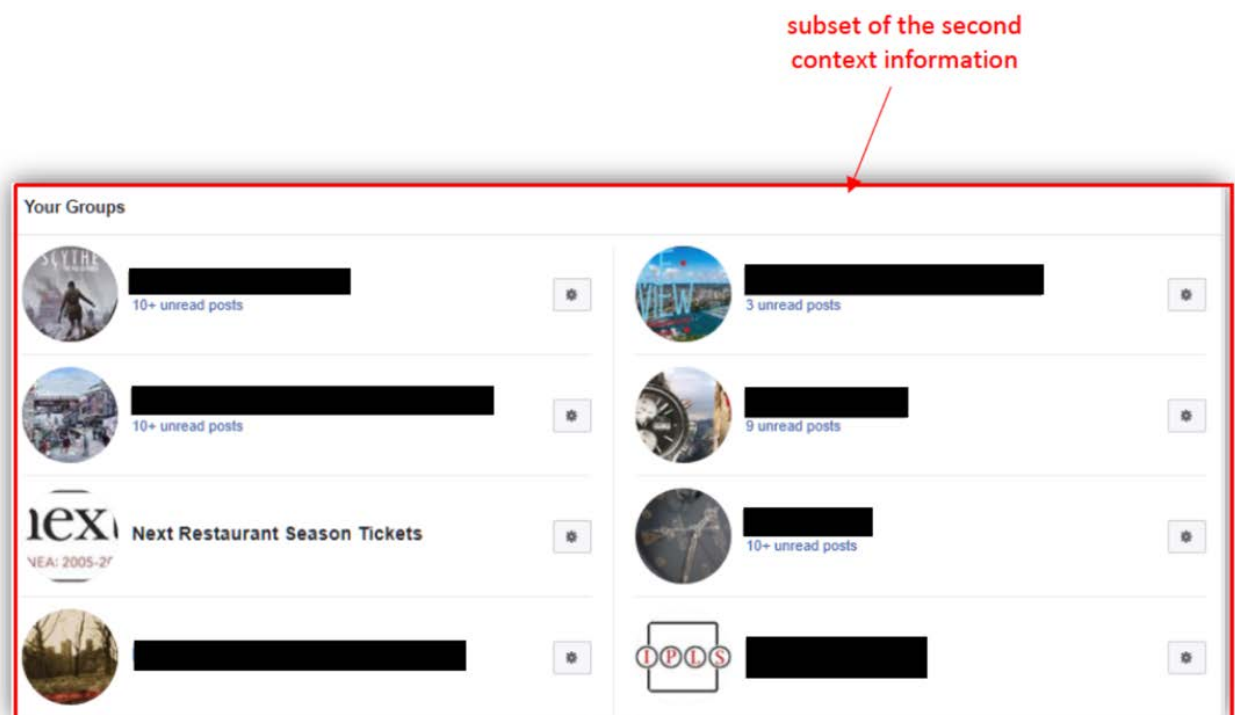
- information indicating restaurants previously visited by friends of the user;
- information indicating pages liked by the user that are associated with the search query; and
- information indicating posts from friends that are associated with the search query.

1(d): wherein said using the first context information includes: prior to processing user communications from the user relative to the second context information, retrieving the first context information associated with the user from storage—Facebook’s website retrieves from storage the first context information associated with the user prior to processing user communications from the user relative to the second context information. Facebook’s website retrieves the first context information (e.g., information indicating the groups that the user has joined, information indicating the pages that the user has liked, information indicating the other users with whom the user is friends, etc.) from storage before processing the user communications. For instance, as depicted below, when a user logs in, but before sending any user communications (i.e., search queries) through Facebook’s website, Facebook’s website retrieves, inter alia, the user’s friend list and the groups the user has joined.



1(e): processing the first context information to identify a subset of the second context information, wherein the first context information comprises user-selected information to assist with satisfying the user communications from the user relative to the second context information—

Facebook's website processes the first context information to identify a subset of the second context information, wherein the first context information comprises user-selected information to assist with satisfying the user communications from the user relative to the second context information. For instance, Facebook's website processes first context information (e.g., information indicating the other users with whom the user is friends) to identify a subset of the second context information (e.g., information associated with posts from friends). As another example, depicted below, Facebook's website processes the first context information



(e.g., information indicating the groups that the user has joined) to identify a subset of the second context information (e.g., information associated with the groups the user has joined).

1 The first context information in the examples described and/or
 2 depicted above is user-selected information used to assist with satisfying the
 3 user communications from the user relative to the second context
 4 information. For instance, the information indicating the other users with
 5 whom the user is friends is user-selected information because, at some point
 6 prior to sending the user communication, the user selected to become friends
 7 with those other users. Likewise, at some point prior to sending the user
 8 communication, the user selected to join the “Next Restaurant Season
 9 Tickets” Group. Moreover, Facebook explains that “[y]ou can search for
 10 people, posts, photos, videos, places, Pages, Groups, apps, links and events
 11 on Facebook. Start searching with keywords (example: Caroline wedding)
 12 and you’ll see a list of results that you can filter . . . You can also combine
 13 phrases together, or add things like locations, times, likes and interests to get
 14 more specific (ex: friends who live in San Francisco).” <https://www.facebook.com/help/400002116752060>. Accordingly, information indicating the
 15 other users with whom the user is friends and/or information indicating that
 16 the user has joined a particular Group is user-selected information used to
 17 assist with satisfying the user communications from the user relative to the
 18 second context information.
 19

20 ***1(f): initiating a determination of the responsive actions that satisfy the***
 21 ***user communication in the subset***—Facebook’s website initiates a
 22 determination of the responsive actions that satisfy the user communication
 23 in the subset. For instance, from among the universe of posts by the user’s
 24 friends, Facebook’s website initiates a determination of the responsive
 25 actions (e.g., displaying text associated with the individual search results)
 26 that satisfy the user communication. Indeed, Facebook explains that:

27 You see unique search results based on:

- 28 • Your connections to people, places, things.

- What you're able to see on Facebook, including what your friends share with you.
- Your friends, connections and interests, which affect the order of your results.
- People's privacy settings. For example, if you search "photo Paris," you may see photos your friends took and shared with you first.

<https://www.facebook.com/help/113625708804960>.

Facebook initiates this determination by preparing to determine, from among all posts by the user's friends, which posts satisfy the user communication (*e.g.*, the search query for "restaurant").

I(g): evaluating the respective acceptance criteria from the subset relative to the user communication to determine whether the respective responsive action from the subset satisfies the user communication—Facebook's website evaluates the respective acceptance criteria from the subset relative to the user communication to determine whether the respective responsive action from the subset satisfies the user communication. For example, Facebook compares text associated with posts by the user's friends to the user communication (*e.g.*, the query for "restaurant"). By doing so, Facebook determines whether the respective responsive action (*e.g.*, displaying text associated with the individual search results) satisfies the user communication.

In the example depicted below, Facebook evaluated the acceptance criteria (*i.e.*, the "Miller's Waterfront Restaurant") associated with the first post and determined that a respective responsive action (*e.g.*, displaying text associated with the post) satisfied the user communication.

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The screenshot displays a Facebook search interface for the term "restaurant". The top navigation bar includes tabs for All, Posts, People, Photos, Videos, Pages, Places, Groups, Apps, Events, and Links. The left sidebar contains filter options under "Filter Results", including "POSTS FROM" (Anyone, You, Your Friends and Groups), "POST TYPE" (All Posts, Posts You've Seen), "POSTED IN GROUP" (Any group, Your Groups), "TAGGED LOCATION" (Anywhere, Chicago, Illinois, Columbus, Ohio), and "DATE POSTED" (Any date, 2018, 2017, 2016). The main content area is divided into sections: "Groups" (highlighted with a red box and "acceptance criteria" label), "Restaurants" (with a map and restaurant listings like Gibsons Italia, Ravette's Bar & Boeuf, and Park Grill - Chicago), "Pages" (with restaurant listings like Alinea, BIG & little's Restaurant - River North, and Lettuce Entertain You Restaurants), and "Posts from Friends" (highlighted with a red box and "acceptance criteria" label). The "Posts from Friends" section shows a post from a user with a red box around the word "Restaurant" and a "responsive actions" label. The right sidebar shows "Related Searches" (restaurants near my location, restaurants nearby, restaurants for sale, restaurants, restaurant equipment) and language options (English (US), Español, Português (Brasil), Français (France), Deutsch).

restaurant

All Posts People Photos Videos Pages Places Groups Apps Events Links

Filter Results

POSTS FROM

- Anyone
- You
- Your Friends and Groups
- Choose a Source...

POST TYPE

- All Posts
- Posts You've Seen

POSTED IN GROUP

- Any group
- Your Groups
- Choose a Group...

TAGGED LOCATION

- Anywhere
- Chicago, Illinois
- Columbus, Ohio
- Choose a Location...

DATE POSTED

- Any date
- 2018
- 2017
- 2016
- Choose a Date...

Groups

See All

Next Restaurant Season Tickets

1,405 members

Joined

acceptance criteria

See All

Restaurants

See All

Gibsons Italia

Italian Restaurant

3.9 miles · 233 N Canal Street, Chicago

Acacia Thornton was here

Ravette's Bar & Boeuf

Steakhouse

3.7 miles · 218 W Kinzie St, Chicago · Opens at 5:00 PM

Lagh Mangun Shoa, Jon Bronowski and 5 others were here

Park Grill - Chicago

New American Restaurant

4.4 miles · 11 N Michigan Ave, Chicago · Opens at 11:00 AM

Megan McKoon was here

See All

Pages

See All

Alinea

128K like this · Chicago, Illinois · New American Restaurant

Megan McKoon and 9 other friends like this

For visiting chefs, culinary professionals, and friends of the restaurant

BIG & little's Restaurant - River North

10K like this · Chicago, Illinois · New American Restaurant

Beyond Burgers & Fried Fish, this quick-serve spot was featured on "Dine"

Lettuce Entertain You Restaurants

72K like this · Chicago, Illinois · Restaurant

Arl Shanks and 4 other friends like this

Lettuce Entertain8 You is a Chicago-based restaurant group founded in 1

See All

Posts from Friends

See All

Miller's Waterfront Restaurant

acceptance criteria

responsive actions

Kim Koozar Keefe

Kura offers conveyor belt sushi in Houston

www.khous.com

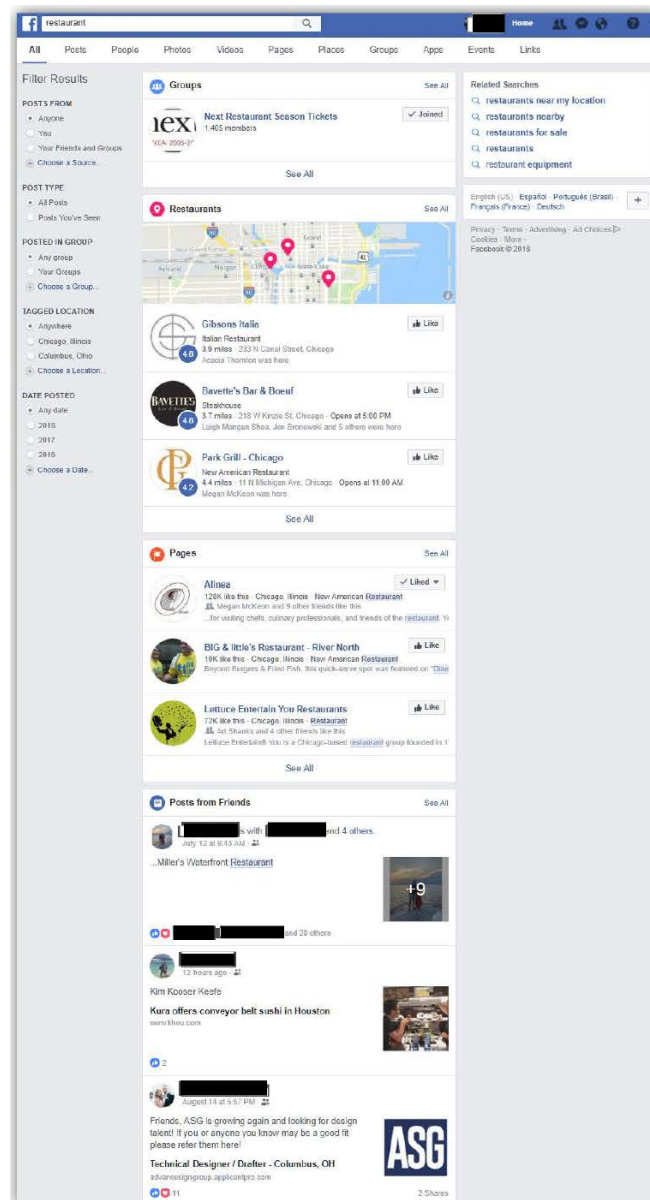
ASG

Technical Designer / Drafter - Columbus, OH

advancesigngroup.applicantpro.com

2 Shares

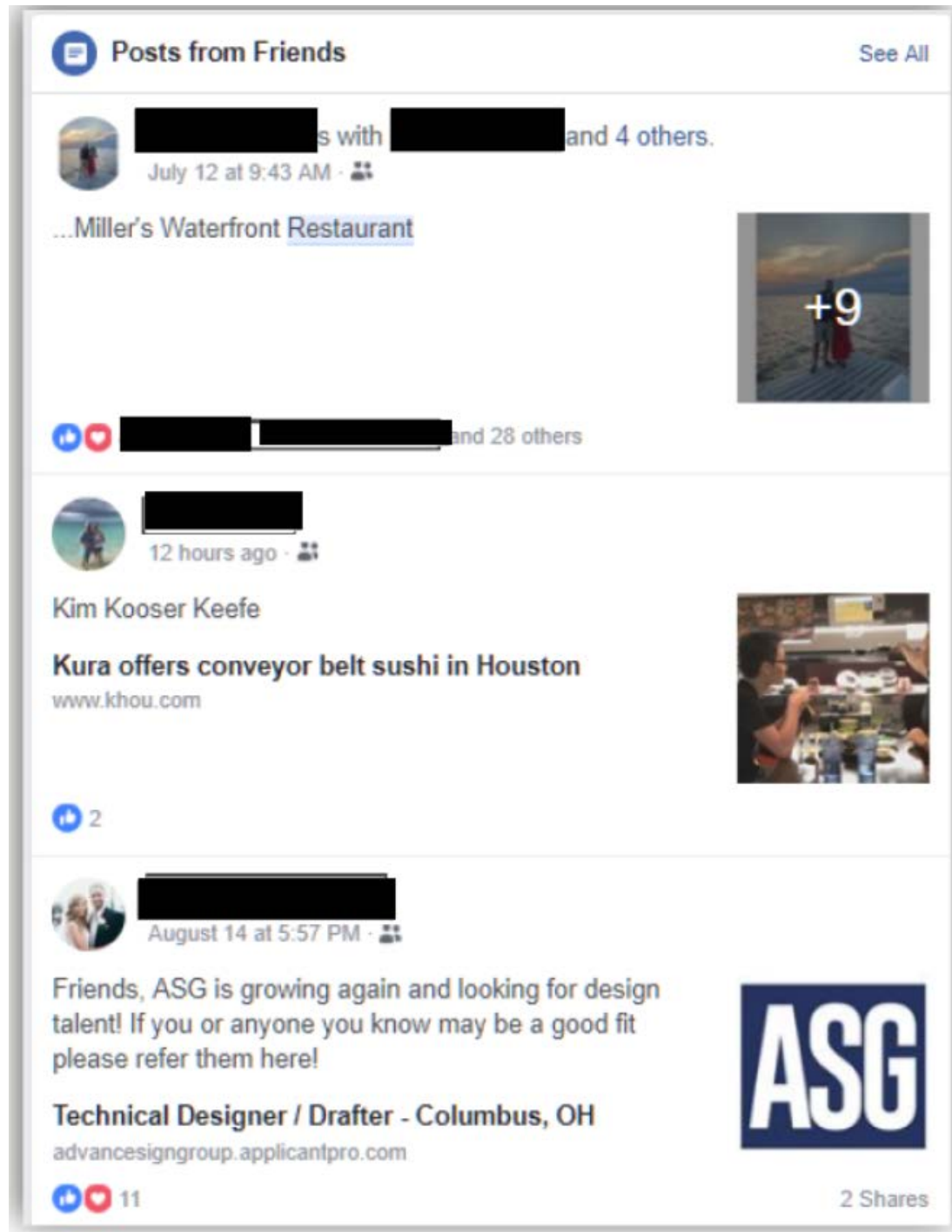
1 *1(h): applying a ranking rule to the plurality of responsive actions that*
 2 *satisfy the user communication*—Facebook applies a ranking rule to the
 3 plurality of responsive actions that satisfy the user communication. For
 4 instance, in the example depicted below in which the user communication
 5 included a search query for “restaurant,” Facebook’s website applied a
 6 ranking rule to the plurality of responsive actions (e.g., displaying text
 7 associated with search results) and ranked the responsive action for
 8 displaying text associated with “Groups” higher than the responsive action
 9 for displaying text associated with “Posts from Friends.”



In another example, depicted below, in which the user communication included a search query for “comedy,” Facebook’s website applied a ranking rule to the plurality of responsive actions (e.g., displaying text associated with search results) and ranked the responsive action for displaying text associated with “Posts from Friends” higher than the responsive action for displaying text associated with “Groups.”



Facebook's website also applies a ranking rule for the responsive actions within an individual context. For example, Facebook's website ranked the responsive action for displaying text associated with the "Miller's Waterfront Restaurant" post higher than the responsive action for displaying text associated with the "conveyor belt sushi" post.



1 *1(i): subsequent to said applying the ranking rule, executing at least one*
2 *of the plurality of responsive actions that satisfy the user communication,*
3 *wherein the plurality of responsive actions comprise at least one of*
4 *displaying response text, modifying the first context information, creating*
5 *an object on a whiteboard space of the user, executing an operation,*
6 *running a program, or interacting with one or more systems*—Facebook’s
7 website, subsequent to said applying the ranking rule, executes at least one
8 of the plurality of responsive actions that satisfy the user communication,
9 wherein the plurality of responsive actions comprise at least one of
10 displaying response text, modifying the first context information, creating an
11 object on a whiteboard space of the user, executing an operation, running a
12 program, or interacting with one or more systems. In particular, Facebook’s
13 website executed the responsive actions for displaying response text
14 associated with the search results in accordance with the ranking rule
15 previously applied. In the example depicted below, Facebook’s website
16 executed the responsive actions of, inter alia, displaying response text for
17 “Next Restaurant Season Tickets” under the “Groups” context, and
18 displaying response text for “Miller’s Waterfront Restaurant” under the
19 “Posts from Friends” context.

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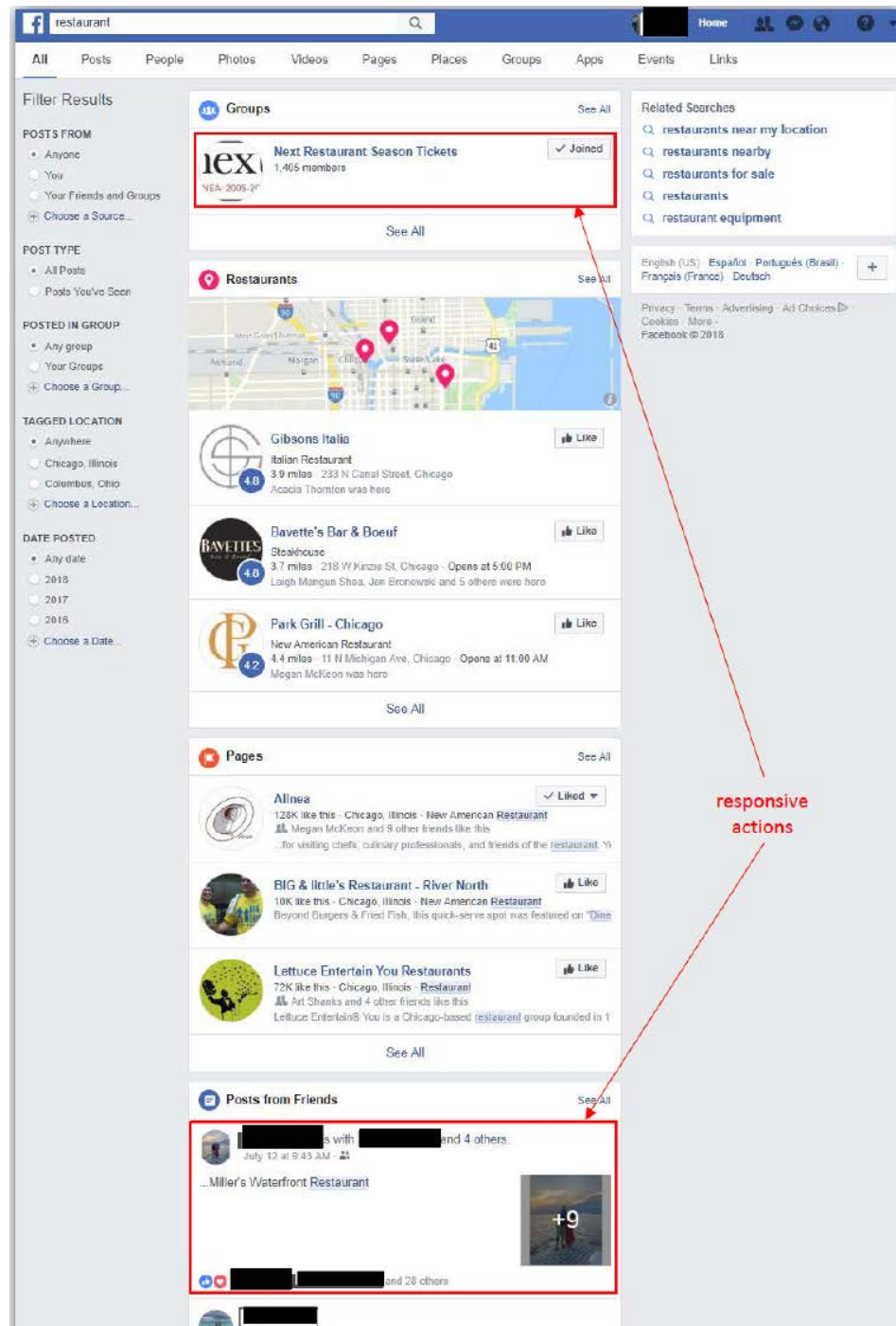
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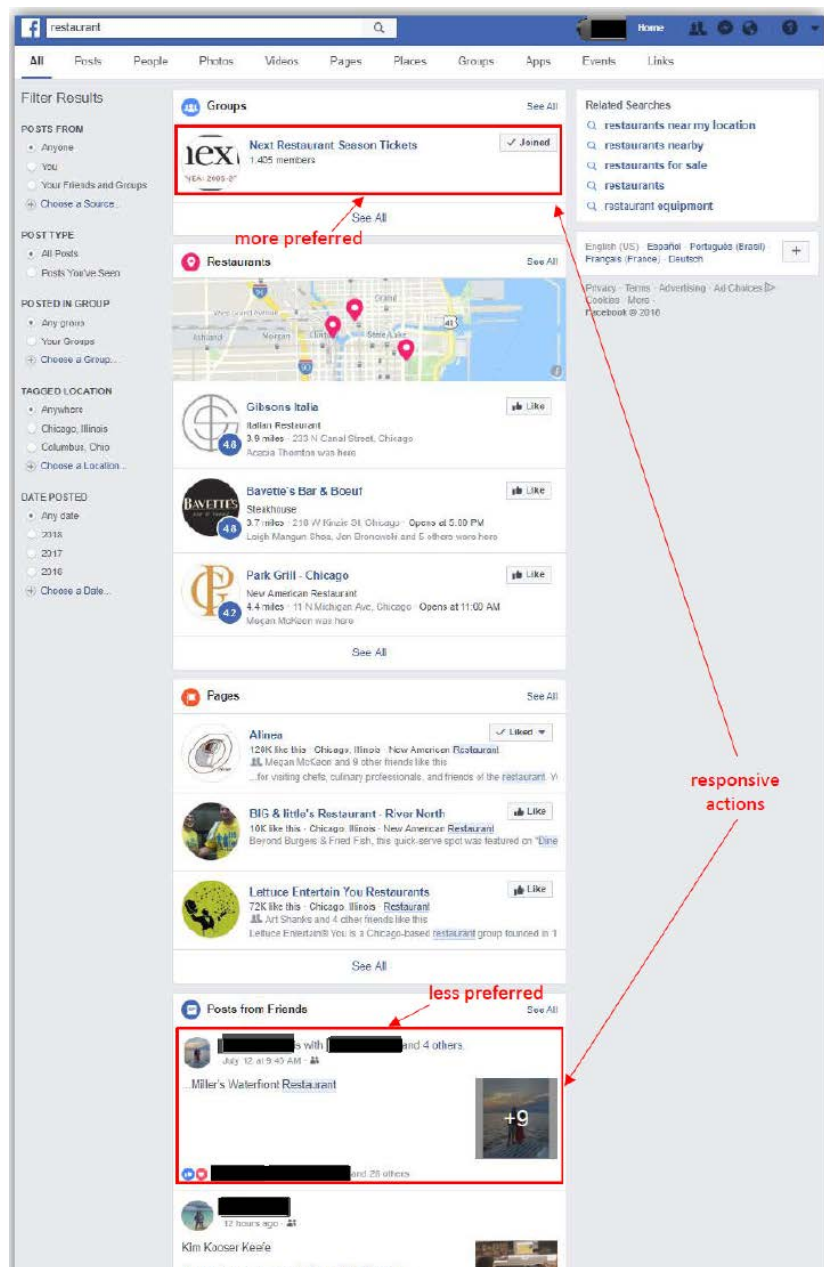
27 ///

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1(j): wherein the ranking rule comprises at least one of a most preferred rule, a most personal rule, a most popular rule, or a highest context count rule.—Facebook’s website applies a ranking rule that includes at least one of a most preferred rule, a most personal rule, a most popular rule, or a highest context count rule. For example, as set forth above, Facebook’s

website ranked the responsive action for displaying text associated with “Groups” higher than the responsive action for displaying text associated with “Posts from Friends.” Facebook’s website determined that the responsive action for displaying text associated with “Groups” was more preferred than the responsive action for displaying text associated with “Posts from Friends.” As such, Facebook’s website used a most preferred rule when it applied a ranking rule to the plurality of responsive actions that satisfy the user communication in this example.



In another example, in the “Posts from Friends” context, the “Miller’s Waterfront Restaurant” post has 30 reactions (e.g., likes, hearts, etc.), whereas the “conveyor belt sushi” post has two reactions. Because Facebook ranked the responsive action for displaying text associated with the “Miller’s Waterfront Restaurant” post higher than the responsive action for displaying text associated with the “conveyor belt sushi” post, Facebook used a most popular rule when it applied a ranking rule to the plurality of responsive actions that satisfy the user communication in this example.



223. Additionally, Defendant Facebook has been, and currently is, an active inducer of infringement of the ‘164 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) and contributory infringer of the ‘164 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

1 224. Facebook knew of the ‘164 Patent, or at least should have known of
2 the ‘164 Patent, but was willfully blind to its existence. On information and belief,
3 Facebook has had actual knowledge of the ‘164 Patent since at least as early as the
4 filing and/or service of this Complaint.

5 225. Facebook has provided the Accused Products to its customers and, on
6 information and belief, instructions to use the Accused Products in an infringing
7 manner while being on notice of (or willfully blind to) the ‘164 Patent and
8 Facebook’s infringement. Therefore, on information and belief, Facebook knew or
9 should have known of the ‘164 Patent and of its own infringing acts, or deliberately
10 took steps to avoid learning of those facts.

11 226. Facebook knowingly and intentionally encourages and aids at least its
12 end-user customers to directly infringe the ‘164 Patent.

13 227. On information and belief, Facebook provides the Accused Products
14 to customers through various third-party application stores (*e.g.*, the Apple iTunes
15 App Store) and instructions to end-user customers so that such customers will use
16 the Accused Products in an infringing manner.

17 228. Facebook’s end-user customers directly infringe at least one or more
18 claims of the ‘164 Patent by using the Accused Products in their intended manner
19 to infringe. Facebook induces such infringement by providing the Accused
20 Products and instructions to enable and facilitate infringement, knowing of, or
21 being willfully blind to the existence of, the ‘164 Patent. On information and belief,
22 Facebook specifically intends that its actions will result in infringement of at least
23 one or more claims of the ‘164 Patent, or subjectively believe that their actions will
24 result in infringement of the ‘164 Patent, but took deliberate actions to avoid
25 learning of those facts, as set forth above.

26 229. Additionally, Facebook contributorily infringes at least one or more
27 claims of the ‘164 Patent by providing the Accused Products and/or software
28 components thereof, that embody a material part of the claimed inventions of the

1 '164 Patent, that are known by Facebook to be specially made or adapted for use in
2 an infringing manner, and are not staple articles with substantial non-infringing
3 uses. The Accused Products are specially designed to infringe at least one or more
4 claims of the '164 Patent, and their accused components have no substantial non-
5 infringing uses. In particular, on information and belief, the software modules and
6 code that implement and perform the infringing functionalities identified above are
7 specially made and adapted to carry out said functionality and do not have any
8 substantial non-infringing uses.

9 230. Facebook's infringement of the '164 Patent was and continues to be
10 willful and deliberate, entitling Corrino to enhanced damages.

11 231. Additional allegations regarding Facebook's knowledge of the '164
12 Patent and willful infringement will likely have evidentiary support after a
13 reasonable opportunity for discovery.

14 232. Facebook's infringement of the '164 Patent is exceptional and entitles
15 Corrino to attorneys' fees and costs incurred in prosecuting this action under 35
16 U.S.C. § 285.

17 233. Corrino is in compliance with any applicable marking and/or notice
18 provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 287 with respect to the '164 Patent.

19 234. Corrino is entitled to recover from Facebook all damages that Corrino
20 has sustained as a result of Facebook's infringement of the '164 Patent, including,
21 without limitation, a reasonable royalty.

22 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

23 WHEREFORE, Corrino respectfully requests:

- 24 A. That Judgment be entered that Facebook has infringed at least one or
25 more claims of the Patents-in-Suit, directly and/or indirectly, literally
26 and/or under the doctrine of equivalents;
- 27 B. An award of damages sufficient to compensate Corrino for Facebook's
28 infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 284, including an enhancement of

1 damages on account of Facebook's willful infringement;

2 C. That the case be found exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and that
3 Corrino be awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees;

4 D. Costs and expenses in this action;

5 E. An award of prejudgment and post-judgment interest; and

6 F. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

7 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

8 Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,
9 Corrino respectfully demands a trial by jury on all issues triable by jury.

10
11 Respectfully submitted,
12 Dated: October 4, 2018

LEE SULLIVAN SHEA & SMITH LLP
13 *and*
14 DEVLIN LAW FIRM

15 By: /s/ Jeffrey F. Craft
16 George I. Lee
17 Jeffrey F. Craft

18 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*
19 *Corrino Holdings LLC*
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